JANUARY.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central Southern & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,521—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
12	7 0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12	7 0
22	12 0	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer	22	12 0
25	13		25	13
28	15		28	15
34	18	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	34	18
38	20		38	20

C. P. & Co.'s BORDEAUX HOUSE selection ranks as the finest in In—ia.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday, 1889.
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	25th Jan.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F Browne	1st Feb
BL SUTLEJ	4335	800	W. D. Worcester	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
BL BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	22nd ,,
* ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Mar.
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. W. Watt	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
BL SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	22nd ,,
ML ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	29th ,,
* A-SAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	29th ,,
BL PEKIN	3900	600	P. Harris	5th Apr
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th ,,
BL KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th ,,
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
The steamer marked M.L. proceeds direct to Marseilles and London. Passengers for Brindisi change steamers at Aden.
* This vessel proceeds to Aden only.
In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	on or about 1889.
BOKHARA	2955	500		26th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
PEKIN	3900	600	P. Harris	31st Jan.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	14th Feb.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	28th ,,
NIZAM	2735	500	T. F. Creery	14th Mar
CLYDE	4138	800	W. D. Mudie	28th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China, and Japan direct, every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th January, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Feb., '89.	1st Mar. 1889
D. ALIGHIERO	5,000	800	20th Feb. '89.	20th Mar. ,,
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Mar. '89.	10th Apr. ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 7th February, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th Jan. 1889.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

MONTHLY LINE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	5th Feb.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	5th Mar.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	5th April.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	5th May.

A Surgeon and Steward on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 180.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	25th Jan.
SERENICE	F. Egger	3,500	550	25th Mar.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	F. Cossovich	4,200	600	10th Mar.
PANDORA	G Costanzo	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah Suez, Port said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	14th Feb.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	14th Mar.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c, apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 10th January, 1889.



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th February, 1889, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.



THE S. S. LOCKSLEY HALL, 4,000 Tons, 500 H P., Captain COLLIN, will sail on 5th February, 1889.
She has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements, including the Electric Light throughout Saloon and Cabins, which are all on Deck. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, November 2, 1888.

WILSON LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO HULL DIRECT.



THE S. S. "APOLLO," 3 200 tons, Commander J. Atkin, will leave Bombay for Hull on or about the 26th January. This steamer has excellent accommodation for a limited number of passengers and passages are granted on moderate terms.
Saloon and Cabins amidships. Fitted with Electric Light.
For particulars as to passage money, &c., apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes St., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 24th January, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m., on 27th January, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,796 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 24th January, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 24th January, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 23rd January.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 26th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd January, 1889. Agents.

HEAD LINE.



THE S. S. "BENGORE HEAD" will be leaving shed (Q) Prince's Dock on or about 25th inst., for LONDON direct. Has good accommodation for a few Cabin Passengers at moderate rates. Liberal Allowance for luggage.
For particulars apply to—
JOHN M. HEYN & Co.,
Agents.
23, Elphinstone Circle.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE Favourite Passenger Steamer CITY of LONDON, 3,212 tons, Captain J. BLACK, will sail for LIVERPOOL, on or about the 5th February. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, Two Berth Cabins (on Deck), Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th January, 1889.

THE CITY LINE S.S. "CITY of LONDON" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.
Matches, oil, acids, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.
Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st January, 1889.

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TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY. Rs. 24 per doz.

Has met with Great Approval.
Many Testimonials have been received as to its Superior Quality.
It is now supplied to a Large Number of Messes and Clubs.
The production of one of the Oldest and Largest Distilleries in the Highlands.
Has a Fine, Full, Mellow Flavour, and an Agreeable Odour.
The Whisky for Connoisseurs.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HEART-LABELLED BRANDY.

FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY. Rs. 37 per doz.

Celebrated for its Fine Boquet and Delicate Flavour.
Of Great Age and Guaranteed Purity.
It possesses all the Characteristics of a Superior Cognac, fully matured by age.
Is a Great Favourite with the Public.
Has taken rank with the Best Brands.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHOICE INDIAN TEAS.
FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited.

THE KOUSANIE TEAS are the choicest of all Indian teas. They are grown in the district originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

	Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA ...1 lb. pkt.	0	10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE ...2 lb. pkt.	2	0
KOUSANIE PEKOE ...2 lb. pkt.	3	0
KOUSANIE ORANGE PEKOE ...1 lb. pkt.	1	10
KOUSANIE GREEN HYSON ...1 lb. pkt.	1	10
KOUSANIE SOUCHONG ...2 lb. pkt.	2	12
KOUSANIE SOUCHONG ...5 lb. cat.	6	12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE ...2 lb. pkt.	2	12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE ...5 lb. cat.	6	12

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
TREACHER Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

ABKARI HYDROMETERS.

SPECIALLY made to meet the requirements of the Abkari Act. Each instrument has been carefully tested, and is provided with a Government Certificate.

	Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S ABKARI SET, comprising Glass Hydrometer, graduated 60° to 90°, Ivory Scale Thermometer, Hydrometer Jar, and Book of Tables, packed in polished Pinewood Case, with metal loops and sling straps	23	8
Ditto ditto comprising Glass Hydrometer, graduated 60° to 90°, Ivory Scale Thermometer, in polished Mahogany Case, including Hydrometer Jar and Book of Tables	18	8
Ditto ditto Glass Hydrometer, graduated 60° to 90° Ivory Scale Thermometer, in polished Pinewood Case	16	8
SYKES, heavily gilt, best Excise pattern and Ivory Thermometer in Mahogany Case, complete, with Trial Glass and book of Tables. These have been thoroughly tested by the authorities at Kew, and a Certificate accompanies each one. Price	52	8

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 4 each.

SHERRIES AND PORTS.

SHERRIES.
(GONZALEZ, BYAS'S & CO.'S)

Our Sherries are selected and matured on the spot and shipped by the well-known firm of Gonzalez, Byass & Co., who have obtained a world-wide reputation for the high character and superior quality of their Wines.
The following have been selected by TREACHER & Co. as especially suited to the taste and requirements of residents in India. The Company's large importations enable them to quote lower prices than customary for such high class Wines.

	CASH. Per dozen. Rs.	a.
YELLOW SEAL.—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality	17	0
EXTRA DRY PALE.—A light, natural, unblended Wine	21	0
PALE DINNER.—An excellent Wine for general use	24	0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good, genuine, Dinner Wine	27	0
OLD DRY.—Very superior, soft and dry	29	0
GOLDEN.—A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine	30	0
MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale	31	0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.—Very old and choice	40	0

PORTS.
(SANDEMAN'S.)

TREACHER & Co. have given much attention to the selection of these Wines, which are shipped direct by the celebrated firm of Sandeman and Co., a sufficient indication of their very superior quality. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effect of the climate will find in these Wines excellent recuperating properties.

	Quarts. Rs.	a.	Pints. Rs.	a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This, our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession, is a superior dessert wine; tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character	35	0	19	0
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled	28	0	15	0
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity wine, of moderate price	20	0	...	

Our present holdings of both Sherries and Ports are exceptionally good, and will bear favourable comparison with wines at a much higher price.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CRICKET KIT.
PHILLIPS & Co. are special Agents for Dark's (Lord's Cricket Ground) Bats and Balls.

BATS.

STUMPS.
Best Ash, brass-ferruled, iron-shod, Rs. 7-12.
Ditto with Ebony Tops and Bails. Rs. 9-8.

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Best, light, Chamois Skin, Per pair, Rs. 7-8

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Strong Canvas, fitted with Spikes. From Rs. 8.
Best Leather do to, from Rs. 11.
The new Screw Spike-, per doz. Rs. 1.

All warranted of best seasoned wood compressed and hammered.
SINGLE CANE.
Feltham's selected, Rs. 7-12.
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Feltham's Rs. 8-12. Dark's Rs. 10-8.
TREBLE OR ALL CANE
Feltham's, Rs. 11-12. Dark's, Rs. 12-8.
Dark's Cork-cased Handle, Rs. 15
Lillywhite's Special Driver, Rs. 15-8.

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Best make, open Palms, Rs. 6-12 and Rs. 7-8.
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The "Eclipse" (composition) correct size and weight for practice. Rs. 2-12.

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Best make, Ventilated. per pair Rs. 6-8.

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For twelve Matches, Re 1.
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Dit o, cloth bound, Rs. 4.

Long Stopping Nets, each Rs. 8-8; ditto, complete with Poles and Ropes, Rs. 11-12.
Boy's Sets comprising 2 Bats, 1 Ball, Set polished Stumps and Bails, Book of Rules in hinged box, Rs. 5, Rs. 7-12, and Rs. 11.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

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TRADE AND RETAIL PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION

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Per lb., Rs. 2.

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Best French Rose and Vanille.
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Napolitains, per Box, Re. 1 to 2-8.
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Delicious French Sweetmeat.
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French make.
Per lb. Rs. 2-4.

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"CEDAR" "CHESNUT" "CUBA" — SUPERIOR, Rs. 8-6
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"TABAC" "MAPLE" "RUSSET" — "BROWN" FELT HATS.

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THE "DESPATCH" BALL.
Perfect Workmanship; an extremely good Ball at a moderate price.
Per doz. Rs. 9; Four doz. by Rail to any Station in India for Rs. 30.

THE "EXTRA DESPATCH" BALL.
The very best Ball made, cannot be surpassed.
Per doz. Rs. 10; Four doz. by Rail to any Station in India, Rs. 40.

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MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity!!
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines!!
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes!!

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS:

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"VERY SUPERIOR."	20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS."	30
"PALE DRY."	22 0	"RICH OLD DOAL."	38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."	43 0
"EAST INDIA."	30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."	50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.
Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from
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SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

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Egyptian, very choice, most delicious Whiffs, Per box of 100, Rs. 3-8.
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"Old Judge" per packet of 10, As. 4.

O. K. Golden Leaf Mixture per ½ lb. tin, Re. 1-10.
O. K. Cavendish per ½ lb. tin, Re. 1-0
"Old Judge" per ½ lb., Re. 1-0

CIGARETTES.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

FRUIT STANDS.

	Rs.
Blue glass bowl on plated pedestal with open work frame and swan handles, diam. 11 in., height 8 in.	15
A Nut Dish of porcelain in the form of a shell painted with a hazel spray, supported on a partially gilt pedestal, is surmounted by an oxidized squirrel eating a nut	27
A pretty Fruit Stand with cut crystal round dish, 10 in. diam., on partially gilt embossed pedestal, 11 in. high	36
In a round blue glass fruit dish framed in partially gilt open work on the scroll handles are full length figures of cupids flying butterflies, greatest diameter 14 in.	45
In an elegant fruit dish of blue Bohemian glass on a remarkably beautiful partially gilt stand, half length figures of cupids drawing their bows form the handles. It is oval in shape, and the greatest length over all is eighteen inches	65
A plainer Epergne, without any gilding, has a ruby glass bowl framed in pierced open scroll-work, with delicately carved female caryatids on the handles, and side branches from which two ruby glass baskets similarly framed are suspended. Height 20 inches, breadth 16 in.	10
Palm Epergne, with four branches for candles, from each of which a glass-lined basket is pendant. On the rocky base stands the finely modelled figure of a stag browsing on the lowest palm leaf while those forming the crown of the tree support a cut crystal dish 15 in. diameter	155
A very handsome centrepiece, has a robust oxidized cupid for a pedestal, seated on highly ornate partially gilt base, holding aloft a large blue glass bowl, framed in pierced open scroll work, also partially gilt, and with two miniature cupids perched on the handles	200
A richly decorated centrepiece, oxidized and partially gilt, 2 ft. high and 2 in. wide; with two spirited female figures on the base, and surmounted by a cut crystal dish 16½ in. diameter	400
Gilt centrepiece with whistling bird surprise. The base is square with rich gold mouldings and highly finished panel paintings in enamel, à la watteau. Round the centre shaft are three round crystal dishes, one above the other, 14 in., 12 in., and 9 in. diameter, and at the apex is a peach which falls open in halves on a spring being touched, disclosing a tiny bird of brilliant plumage, which warbles most naturally with appropriate movements of its beak, head, and body, until the peach suddenly closes up again with a snap. Height 32 in.	50

MARCKS & COMPANY. LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CIGARS. Very superior lot of Trichies to hand. Nobles per box of 100, Re. 1-12; Havannah, Re. 1-12.
Well-flavored, very choice. "Poona Dumps," Rs. 2-4; "Java Gems," Rs. 3-0. CHEROOTS.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

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THORPE AND CO.,

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is superintended by a First-class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of Indian washing.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth; for wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached, Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
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French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
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Spun Silk, Cream-Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 12-8.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn Tennis, well shrunk.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

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Plain, Fancy wove Flannels.
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Ceylon Flannel, Shrinkless.
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Made to Measure, or ready for immediate use.
Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HAVANNA Very choice, finest importation.
Per box of 25, Rs. 3-12.
Box of 100, Rs. 14-0. CHEROOTS.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

DIABETES.
KEMP'S FLUID EXTRACT OF
JAMBUL.

THIS preparation has been well tested by the Medical Faculty in England, Germany, and the United States, and is the Remedy in all cases of Diabetes.
Its action is to prevent formation of Sugar in the system and so to stay waste; and cases are on record showing that under its influence the special restrictive diet, so obnoxious to diabetic patients, can be dispensed with.
PREPARED BY
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S
ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE.

THE BETEL, or ARECA NUT, has been employed in the East from time immemorial for the Teeth, and by the use of this Preparation which is most pleasant, the Teeth become pearly white, the gums hard and healthy, and Toothache is prevented.
Per Pot, Re. 1.
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FINEST CEYLON TEA.
DIRECT FROM THE GROWERS,
OSCAR MARINITSCH AND Co.
Per Pound Re. 1-6, and Re. 1-12.
Sole Agents for India,
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

PURE COMPRESSED
EXTRACT OF MILK,
IN POWDER;
PREPARED BY THE
SWISS MILK COMPANY.

THIS is prepared only from the richest Milk of the Swiss Alps, and contains no foreign preserving matter.
Diluted with water this Extract yields a Milk which, with respect to its nutritive value, its taste and appearance is equal to the best fresh cow's Milk.
Per large Tin, Re. 1-10; per doz., Rs. 18.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S NEW FLUID IS AN INDISpensable Auxiliary to the Toilet Requisites of Residents in India. Sunburn, Freckles, Pimples and Spots, caused by Exposure to a tropical Sun, vanish under its influence in a marvellous manner. The
NEW FLUID
is a harmless Preparation, and can be used with safety on the most delicate skin. A clear fresh Complexion results from its use, and with New Fluid at hand Exposure to the Sun, for Lawn Tennis, Driving, &c., need not be feared.
Price, Re. 1 per bottle.
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BALLOON ASCENT AND PARACHUTE DESCENT.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL,
By kind permission of
H. E. LORD REAY, THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
On SATURDAY, 26TH JANUARY, 1889,
at 4-30 p.m.,

MR. PERCIVAL SPENCER, AERONAUT of London, will make one of his graceful Balloon Ascents in his splendid new Balloon "THE EMPRESS OF INDIA," and after attaining an altitude of 2,000 feet, he will leap from the Balloon and DROP FROM THE CLOUDS 100 feet, at the speed of a thunderbolt; after which he will open his Parachute or Umbrella, and land on the earth safely in sight of the spectators.
This is acknowledged to be the most Thrilling and Marvellous Scientific Exhibition of the present age.
Gates open at 2 p.m.
Prices of Admission.. Rs. 1.
Or including Reserved Enclosure Seat: Rs. 2 & Rs. 3.
Tickets to be had from, and seats reserved at,
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.; and
Mr. J. B. KARANI, Fort,
Or admission by payment at the gates.
BAND OF THE GLOUCESTER REGIMENT.

SPENCER'S BALLOON & PARACHUTE COMPANY,
Great Western Hotel, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to 26th January, 1889, for the Supply of 100 tons or thereabouts of best WALLAROO COPPER TILES to be delivered into the Mint quadrangle by the first week in April.
Each tile should measure about 12" by 9" by 1½"; tiles thicker than 1½ inches will not be received. Samples should accompany each tender.
Each tender should stat the rate per ton, at which the Tenderer is prepared to deliver and weigh the copper into the Mint quadrangle on the date referred to above.
The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. H. WHITE, Major-General, R.E.,
Mint Master.
Her Majesty's Mint, Bombay, 21st January, 1889.

NOW READY!
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.
POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries, Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE Acting Engineer is prepared to Receive Tenders for the SUPPLY of 200 (more or less) BLACK EYNE or CALICUT TEAK PILES, 12 feet long and 10 inches diameter.
The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

W. W. SQUIRE,
Acting Engineer.
Elphinstone Circle, 22nd Jan., 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI BUCHOOBAI, widow of the late JAMSETJEE HORMUSJEE BATTLIWALLA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property:—All persons having any claim thereto by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage, or otherwise, are required to make the same known to the undersigned in writing at their office in Hummum Street, Fort, within fifteen days from this day, otherwise the same will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived,
All that piece or parcel of land or Pension Tax Ground with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses, situate lying or being on the west side of Dady Suntook's Lane at or near Trinity Street outside the Fort of Bombay, and in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 250 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 82 new No. A-710, old survey No. 17, and new survey No. 2-3393, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under ward No. 2847, Street No. 12, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by the property of Byramjee Bomanjee Mithaiwalla, on or towards the south by the property of Bai Motlibai Jehangbir Nusserwanjee Wadia, on or towards the east by Dady Suntook's Lane and on or towards the west by the sweeper's passage.—Dated this 22nd January, 1889.

WADIA & GHANDY,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

CATHOLIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY.
33, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.
THE *CATHOLIC TIMES*,
THE ORGAN OF THE CATHOLIC BODY.
The Largest Circulation of any Catholic Weekly Newspaper in the World.
Twenty-two Columns. Price Two Annas.

THE importance of a vigorous Catholic Press is inestimable. It is a most powerful agent in the promotion of religious earnestness and the diffusion of Catholic Truth, carrying the words of the preacher into the homes of tens of thousands. It is a safe exponent of Catholic Doctrine, pointing out errors, confuting misstatements, and affording to ecclesiastical authorities a useful channel for conveying instruction and advice to the faithful. It is a vigilant guardian of Catholic rights, excites amongst Catholics a common interest in works of mutual advantage, and, by the circulation of Catholic news, strengthens the bonds by which they are united. According to Pope Pius IX., it acts as an antidote to "the corruption of the perverse and wicked press;" and in the words of his Holiness Leo XIII. it "strives for justice, religion, and the freedom of the Church." These objects the *CATHOLIC TIMES* carries out WITH GREATER SUCCESS THAN ANY OTHER JOURNAL. Its news is THE MOST CRISP, THE MOST VARIED, THE LATEST, THE BRIGHTEST. It is THE BEST AND CHEAPEST CATHOLIC NEWSPAPER, and is read by the whole Catholic world.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Bombay Rs. 4, Up-country Rs. 5, per year.
N.B.—100 Copies are available for immediate supply.

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ESTABLISHED 1834.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS
£1,500,000.

Revised rates for India on all description of Assurances.

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The Annual Cash Bonuses paid during the last Half Century average over 45 per cent. of the Premia paid.

No other Company in India can render such a Record of Substantial Cash Bonuses paid annually to its Policy-holders for a period of Half a Century.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES form a special feature of the Society's business.

A MONTHLY premium of Rs. 67 (age next birthday 36) *secures payment of* Rs. 10,000 to the assured on attaining the *age of* 50 or before in case of death.

For particulars apply to
KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
Bombay Branch.

RED VOSLAUER GOLDECK.

THE RED VOSLAUER is a Good, Stout, Full-bodied, Serviceable, and Economical Wine, as its Stoutness renders it more satisfying than Bordeaux of equal price. There is no complaint of Thinness, Coldness or Poverty; it is a good sound Wine.
Per dozen quarts, Rs. 20; pints, Rs. 11.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lbs. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

BALLOON ASCENT AT PAREL.—Small Pilot Balloons will be sent off, before Mr. Spencer performs his Great Parachute Feat. Attached to every one of these will be Several Coupons, entitling the Finders to a WATERBURY WATCH, free of charge. Look out for them.

BALLOON ASCENT AT PAREL.—FREE TICKETS of ADMISSION to the Grounds of Government House will be given with every WATERBURY WATCH, sold on or before the 26th January. Apply early to the Company, Medow Street, or to SOUNDY and Co., Ld., Rampart Row.

WHAT can you Buy Cheaper than a WINE GLASS at Anna One, and Soda Glass at Anna Two only. Crockery, Cutlery very cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

NATURAL FLOWERS and FERNS in Paper Shades at the Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY and neatly prepared from the Best and Purest of Drugs at Moderate Charges.—WRIGHT and Co., Chemists, Mint Road, Fort.

VALENTINES and BIRTHDAY CARDS, Sunshades and Umbrellas, Ladies' Hand Bags and Companion, Flower Baskets and Fancy Goods, &c.—D. B. MODY, 29, Apollo Street.

WANTED.—A Good ARAB HORSE for a Lady, not less than 14 hands. Particulars to "G.," care of this paper.

WANTED.—A Second-hand, little used, English-built Landau. Apply to NASARWANJI KAVASJI, Coach-builder, Two Tanks, Duncan Road.

WANTED.—Second-Class MARINE ENGINEERS for a Coasting Steamer. Apply to "X.," care of this paper.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH RUNS to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties.—Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

CHRISTIE H. BUTLER, Dental Surgeon. Above Bourne and Shepherd's Photographic Studio.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

TO LET.—An Airy BUNGALOW, Comfortable for European Family, Parell, DeLisle Road, opposite to B. B. and C. I. R. Workshop.—Apply to Messrs. EBRAHIM NOORDIN & Co., Fort, Bazaar Gate Street.

TO BE LET.—A large and commodious GODOWN at No. 12, Tamarind Lane, Fort, lately in the occupation of S Narayan & Co., For rent &c., apply to Sorabji Hormusji Boottlewalla, No. 1, Bora Bazaar, Fort.

TO LET.—A COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, facing the Sea, and very airy, on Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.—Apply to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort.

PRESENTATION ALBUMS —A most beautiful selection just opened out
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 56 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

ITALIAN CAKES can be had at PEARSE'S at Re. 1 per lb.—PEARSE, 7 Church Gate Street.

JOHN MAHOMED'S NEW SUMMER TWEEDS, perfect fit Guaranteed, and Prices most Moderate for Ready Money, 16, Medow Street, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co, Sole Agents.

THE COLABA LAND & MILL Co., Ld. —FOR SALE, six Lap Machines and eighteen Looms. Can be seen working at the Mill, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents: PHIPSON and Co.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

AIR-TIGHT UNIFORM CASES, with partition for Sword and Helmet, Infantry 40 in long; Cavalry 43in.; also Air-tight Japanned Boxes, Ladies' Dress Boxes, &c., &c. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHOPRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GUIDE to the CODE FCRIMINAL PROCEDURE for the use of officers serving in Native States, Political officers and other; Amateur Magistrates. By C. E. Biddulph.—Apply THACKER & Co., Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 26, Medows Street, Bombay.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2: Postage, 4 annas.

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LIGHT, delicate, and playful variations in PINS, HEARTS, and DARTS TRANSFIXED INSECTS, ARROWS, HORSE-SHOES, FLOWERS, a long succession of quaint adaptations from which an acceptable present can be selected

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FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.
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DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, 30th January 1889, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—
I.—To Receive the Report of the out-going Committee.
II.—To Pass a Resolution increasing the number of the Committee from 7 to 9.
III.—To Confirm the Nomination of the Members of the new Committee made in accordance with section 12 of Rule VII.
IV.—To Confirm the addition to the tonnage scale of the articles "Coffee" in bags and "Copra" in robins in accordance with the ascertained measurements.
V.—To Confirm the Rules for the Election of Two Members to represent the Chamber on the Municipal Corporation under Act III. of 1888.
VI.—To Amend the Resolution passed at the Special General Meeting of the Chamber on 22nd July, 1881, respecting shut out cargo.
VII.—To Elect New Members; and to Transact any other Business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 21st January, 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p. m. (Gunfire) on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, Tenders for the Supply up to 1,000 tons of best quality Moulmein or Rangoon Teak Log Timber for early delivery.
Tenders to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's premises, Byculla, and state the Maximum percentage of Rejections allowed in the Raft.
Tenders must be accompanied also by the specification of shipment, showing clearly whether the Timber tendered is Moulmein or Rangoon.
The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st January, 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
BROKEN CASTINGS.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, offers for the purchase of any quantities of the following broken castings, weighed over and delivered on the spot. Delivery to be taken before the end of June next.

	Tons		
viz:	600	Broken	Pot-sleepers
	600	do.,	P. W. Chairs.

Now lying at Wari Bunder, Mazagon, where they can be seen on application.
Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 10 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove loss by the transaction.
Payment must be made before delivery.
The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th January, 1889.

FOR SALE, OWNER GOING HOME.

1. VERY HANDSOME BAY ARAB CHARGER, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive, Carries a lady. Regularly ridden in parade. 3 Seasons. Open to Vet. Inspection. Price Rs. 600.
2. An English DOG CART, in First-rate Order, removable hood, &c. Set of English Harness in good condition. A Waler Pony, about 13·3, aged, but full of work, very good trapper. Open to Vet. Inspection. Price of turnout Rs. 750. Open to an offer. Apply to

CAPTAIN ROUPELL,
District Staff Officer, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is desirous of SELLING his business, at Rangoon, of CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER, IMPORTER of SEWING MACHINES, &c., as a going concern at actual cost price. The reason for parting with it is that he cannot attend to it personally. Offers to be addressed to

A. MINCK,
Engineer,
Care of the Pegu Rice Company.

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THE ILLUSTRATED PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS
WITH
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FROM different parts of India. Price, One Rupee One Anna, post free. Portraits of Mr. A. O. Hume, C.B., Mr. G. Yule, Hon. K. Telang, Hon. Pundit Audhia Nath, Hon. Perozeshah Mehta, Mr. W. Digby, C.I.E., Sirdar Dyal Singh, Professor J. Adams, Mr. Eardly Norton, &c., &c. The publication will also contain views of the interior and exterior of the Meeting Hall scenes in the Camp, &c.
The publication contains the admirable letters written from the *Morning Post* tent pitched near the Congress Hall as well as speeches of the various speakers.
The proceedings will be obtainable in English, Urdu Hindi, Bengali, and Tamil; but if applicants do not say which edition they require the English one will be sent.
Applications should be addressed, THE MANAGER *Morning Post*, Allahabad, and on the outside of the cover should be written, "For Congress Proceedings". All orders must be accompanied by a remittance. The price per copy is One Rupee One Anna.

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Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.
No Chemicals! No Liquids!
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If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!
Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.

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ESTIMATES given for Electric Lighting of Towns, Clubs, Palaces, &c., on the Newest Systems. Material always in stock. Prices greatly reduced.

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CELEBRATED
"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS

NOT to be confounded with so-called Javas obtaining elsewhere. These are the
ONLY ORIGINAL
"Flor de Javas"
FREE DRAUGHT,
IMPROVED SHAPE,
SPLENDID CONDITION.

COQUETAS, per 1,000, Rs. 30; per 100 Rs. 3-8
TRABUCOS, „ „ 35; „ „ 4-0
ROYALS, „ „ 40; „ „ 4-8

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET; they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

Samples Forwarded on Application.

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THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
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In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
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OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
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SANITARY WOOL UNDERCLOTHING
GUARANTEED UNDYED NATURAL WOOL.

THIS superior make of underwear is strongly recommended by the medical profession. BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE, much superior to cheap Continental goods of a similar description, all Socks made DOUBLE HEELS and TOES, PANTS DOUBLE Seats.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR IMMEDIATE CASH OR V. P. POST.

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WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &C.,
OF BOMBAY AND POONA.

SEND their WATCHES, at their risk, for their net value by V. P. Post all over India and Burma, and to ensure every satisfaction to the purchaser they offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. MARCKS personally from their enormous stock are the following:—

Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main spring:—

	Rs.
The Popular Watch, good value goes well, Keyless Crystal face	15
The Keyless Lever medium size Watch do. do.	22
The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," sound Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers	35
The Keyless Lever Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance	50
The same works in Hunting case	60
The finest, strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2-inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month	140
The Gold Half Chronometer, a durable Watch with Crystal front	250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case	280
The highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ½ minute per month	375
The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case	420

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD
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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
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The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a "HUMBER."
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HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.
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HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.
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WORKS—
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SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS.

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of eminent professional men in favour of Phrenology will be sent on receipt of an anna postage stamp.

THE following is a copy of a few of Mr. Mann's testimonials:—
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Mr. John Mann is a skilful practical phrenologist, and gives much valuable advice. He has convinced us of the financial value of Phrenology both to parents and sons as well as its utility in the choice of a life companion. The science is however, useful in many other ways."—"Bath Kernel," Nov. 13, 1883.
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1873.
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and at the London Exhibition of 1886.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Standing Committee of the Corporation, 3 p.m.
Band, B. V. R. Corps, Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 21st:—Singapore (s), from Genoa; and Carrie (s), Middlesborough. Yesterday:—Nizam (s), from Venice.

MR. VAJISHANKAR GOWRISHANKAR, Financial Councillor of Bhownugger, returned to Bhownugger on Sunday, after a few weeks' stay in Bombay.

LOST.—Luximon Dippajee, residing at Old Nagpada, has reported to the police the loss of a currency note for Rs. 100, which was in two pieces, somewhere about the Fort, on Monday last.

FOUND.—Police Constable No. 463A on Monday last found the right half of a currency note for Rs. 100 lying on the Apollo Road. The same has been forwarded to the Office of the Commissioner of Police, Byculla, for identification.

THE BOMBAY ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.—A meeting will be held on Friday evening at 9 p.m. at Lippert's Hotel, Byculla, for the purpose of forming a new half battery in connection with the above corps. Major Roughton will preside.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—A serang named Jumaloodeen, of the s.s. Patna, lying in the harbour, on Monday last accidentally fell into the bilge below the boilers in the engine-room, and got severely scalded. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

STEAM-ROLLER NUISANCE.—A steam-roller which was working on the Hornby Road in front of the Fort Police Court was the cause of a great nuisance to the the Magistrates yesterday, so much so that Mr. Cooper had to direct Inspector Butterfield to stop its being worked.

CHUBB'S BOMBAY AGENCY.—Mr. Eduljee Pestonjee, Sole Agent for Messrs. Chubb and Son's Lock and Safe Co., Ld., has sent us a very neat and attractive padlock booklet. The beauty of the design being that the padlocks consist of paper models with a printed list of all the articles sold by Mr. Eduljee.

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE.—Mr. Cooper yesterday convicted Mahomed Jaffer, a boatman, on a charge of carrying excess passengers. Constable Good prosecuted and stated that the prisoner carried 99 passengers in excess of the number allowed by law. He brought over 150 labourers ashore when he was allowed to carry only 51. Mr. Cooper inflicted a fine of Rs. 20.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the B. V. R. Corps at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, commencing at 5-45:—

March ....Light Infantry.........Kral.
Overture ......French Comedy ......Keler Bela.
Valse ....La Barcarolle ....Waldteufel.
Fantasia ......Grand National ......J. A. Kappey.
Mazurka ......Die Odaliske...... ....Faust.
Polka ....The Student............C. Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m. to-day, the members will be invited to decide upon the best manner of perpetuating the memory of the late Mr. Edward Tyrrell Leith, the founder of the Society. The following notes will also be read:—"On the Customary Treatment of Unmarried Girls in Somali Land," by Major J. S. King, Bombay Staff Corps, and "On Ordeal by Fire in the Punjab," by Mr. M. L. Dames, B.C.S.

A GHARRY DRIVER'S EXCUSE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Jamal Waljee, a victoria-driver, was charged before Mr. Cooper with driving his gharry in a furious manner on the Colaba Road. Inspector Stanford prosecuted and stated that he arrested the prisoner for driving his carriage at a furious rate on the Upper Colaba Road. The man drove into the cemetery at Colaba and damaged several flower-pots and plants in the place before he stopped his horse. In defence the man stated that his horse shied and became unmanageable and took him into the cemetery before he could pull it up. Mr. Cooper was inclined to believe this statement, and merely ordered the gharry man to pay for the damage done in the cemetery.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Gunput Sittaram, against whom there appeared a register of five previous convictions, was yesterday charged by Inspector Chislett before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a cotton sheet valued at Rs. 2, the property of Rama Dhakoo, a domestic servant of Mr. Toolsidass, from his residence at Candawady, on Monday evening last. Gunput was seen by Rama at about 5 o'clock in the evening in question coming out of his house under the influence of liquor with the cotton sheet concealed under his *dhotur*, when he was arrested and handed over to the police. Gunput, on pleading guilty to the charge, and also admitting his several previous convictions, was convicted and sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED SHOCKING CRUELTY TO A WIFE.—At the Police Court yesterday Inspector Young charged Haji Goolam Hoosein before Mr. Cooper with causing greivous hurt to Amina, his wife. Mr. Hakim prosecuted and Mr. Hurryshunker appeared for the accused. It was stated that the accused and his wife lived very unhappily for the last year owing to the conduct of the former. On Monday the prisoner demanded several ornaments from his wife, which she refused to give him. He then beat her, and heating a piece of iron burnt her badly on the hand with it. After this it appeared the accused managed to get the ornaments, over which there was a dispute, and left the house, after locking the unfortunate woman in a room. During the day Amina's mother called at the house and found her locked up in a room. She promptly reported the matter to the police, who released her and arrested the accused. The woman was so badly burnt that she had to be taken to the hospital. In defence it was denied that the accused had branded his wife. The case was adjourned owing to the illness of the latter.

AN AFRICAN CONVERT ROBBED.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Inspector Young charged two women named Suckoo and Chotee, residing at Purshotum Trimbuck Street, and a milk-man named Chandoo Tallao, before Mr. P. Ryan, Suckoo with stealing currency notes to the value of Rs. 700 the property of Isaac William Wainright, an African Christian, recently an engine-driver in the employ of the B. B. & C. I. Railway at Ahmedabad, on Friday afternoon last; Chotee with aiding and abetting the commission of the said offence; and Chandoo, with dishonestly receiving and disposing of a currency note for Rs. 100, being a portion of the stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen. The circumstances of the case are briefly these. Early on Thursday morning Wainright came from Ahmedabad to Bombay and put up at Byculla. On the following day he drew Rs. 889 in currency notes from the Bank of Bombay, being the amount of the accumulation of his Railway provident fund. He then made some purchases at the bazaar, and in the afternoon went to the house of Suckoo and Chotee, who lived together at the above-mentioned street, with a bottle of whiskey in his hand and Rs. 700 in currency notes in his pocket. About 8 o'clock that evening he found he was robbed of the currency notes, and made a report of his loss to the police, who arrested the two women on suspicion, and upon further enquiry arrested the accused Chandoo, who admitted having received a currency note for Rs. 100 from Chotee, woman, and cashed it at a liquor-shop at that locality. The police, upon subsequent enquiry, recovered Rs. 660 in currency notes, which were found buried in a spot pointed out by the two accused women in front of their dwelling. The three accused were convicted. Suckoo was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment; Chotee, who had one previous conviction against her, was sentenced to nine months' similar imprisonment; and Chandoo to three months' rigorous imprisonment. From enquiries instituted, it transpired that Wainright, some years ago and while quite a boy, was in the service of the late Dr. Livingstone at Africa, when he was converted to Christianity by a missionary named Wainright, by whom he was baptised and given the names Isaac William, and since then he had taken his surname as Wainright.

ASSAULTING THE SPINNING MASTER OF THE SASSOON MILL.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Issak Abdool and Ebrahim Ismail were charged by Inspector Nolan before Mr. P. Ryan with causing hurt to Bomonjee Eduljee, the spinning master of the Sassoon Mill at Chinchpoogly on Monday last on the mill premises by assaulting him with sticks. The circumstances of the case are as follows:—It appears on Monday forenoon the two accused, who are employed in the throstle department of the mill, went up to the complainant and asked him if they were to be marked down at the increased rate from the 1st of the current month and demanded an instant reply. Mr. Bomonjee said he could not reply to the question at once, as he would have to consult Mr. Moses, the manager of the mill, and then retired to his cabin, where his clerks were, and which was right opposite the door leading to the throstle department. Soon after about twelve or thirteen workmen of that department, headed by the two accused, rushed into the cabin, and putting themselves in a threatening attitude again demanded a reply to their former question. Mr. Bomonjee endeavoured to pacify their extraordinary behaviour, and eventually had to inform them that if they were dissatisfied with the rate that they hitherto had been working on, they could tender the usual notice as required by the rules of the mill; and finding the men were bent upon mischief, he, with his clerks, got out of the cabin and went into the throstle-room, where he was followed by the work-people, and a general rush was made at him, some with sticks and others with bobbins and reels, which was thrown at him from all directions, headed by the two accused crying out *Maro, maro*. An alarm was raised, when the police ramoosee on duty at the mill, together with two other policemen, came on the scene. At this time the whole of the labourers who took part in the affray bolted away, but the two accused, who were the ringleaders, continued their violent behaviour and were arrested and handed over to the local police, while Mr. Bomonjee, who sustained wounds about the head, left eyebrow, hands, and other parts of his body, was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where his wounds were dressed. Mr. Shamrao Rele appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution. The Magistrate upon the evidence adduced convicted the two accused. Issak Abdool, the foreman in the throstle department and the principal mover in this action, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and Ebrahim Ismail to three months' similar imprisonment.

CRICKET.

A CRICKET MATCH was played on Sunday, the 20th instant, on the Esplanade, between the Independent Cricket Club and the City of Bombay Cricket Club, when the following scores were made:—

CITY OF BOMBAY C. C.

J M Divecha, b Tapia	4
F K Major, b Bunda	4
N D Printer, b Tapia	26
J D Ghista, b Tapia	46
A F Dubash, b Tapia	4
D S Mistri, b Balsara	18
D C Pundole, b Dubash	15
D D Mody, b Dubash	0
J Qamna, b Dubash	0
C Khambhata, not out	1
J B Panthaky, b Tapia	0
A J Pastakia, b Dubash	0
Extras	19
Total	137

INDEPENDENT C. C.

A Balsara, b Mistry	4
J Dubash, b Pundole	9
Bunda, not out	50
P Affimwala, b Printer	9
D B Tapia, b Mistry	16
B Daroowala, b Printer	2
D Daroowala, not out	17
R S Powree, Govindjee, D Balsara, Karangia, B C Lala	to bat
Extras	11
Total	118

THE NATIVE PRESS.

SECTIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

THE *Subodha Patrika* says:—"The passion of the hour seems so strongly to run in the direction of sectional charity that one wonders where it is all to end in. For many years after the establishment of the local University, not a single endowment was to be found in its books which was not open to all classes of the community alike. Subsequently, however, it was discovered that one or two classes of young men stood more in need of pecuniary encouragement than others. This afforded a ready passage for the restrictive principle to enter. And now it has so much fallen in with the class spirit, which is so dominant among us all, that there is some danger of the University being at no distant date, called upon to administer as many tiny caste funds as there are sections and sub-sections of the native community to be found in any part of the presidency. Is it not time for the University to consider if such work is perfectly consonant with its aims and ideals?

BUDMASHES IN THE KONKAN.

The *Native Opinion* says:—Complaints from parts of Southern Konkan are rife that the presence of large gangs of Beluchi traders in villages and small towns has caused great uneasiness among people. These gangs are said to be accompanied by the police, but the restraints thus exercised upon their thieving propensities are so ineffectual that poor people have often to give up their things simply to secure their quiet. For aught we know to the contrary the reports may be a little more or less exaggerated, but it cannot be denied that these thieving traders often take the law into their own hands, and the result may easily be imagined. What we would ask Government to do in this matter is either not to allow them to travel in gangs, or to strengthen the usually weak escort of the Police attendant upon them. When in a city like Bombay the safety of the citizen is often in danger, what amount of trepidation villagers must be in when gangs of these pseudo-traders must be putting in their appearance amongst villagers and towns-people almost disarmed of means of personal defence and not used to the barbarity and rough treatment of the Beluchis. We hope the responsible authorities will try every means in their power to minimise the evil and restore confidence among people.

PROVIDENT SOCIETIES IN INDIAN MILLS.

The *Mahratta* says:—A magnificent scheme of a medical and provident relief fund for the mill-hands of Bombay has been proposed. It is a grand scheme, and does credit to the hearts of those who have conceived it. But the question is will the Bombay mill-hands with their limited range of view appreciate and take advantage of such a scheme? That is the question and a very pertinent one it is. In India we are yet very far from understanding the utility, nay the very necessity, of any provident institutions at all. Even those who are educated and capable of thinking on such subjects do not show that they appreciate the advantages of the assurance system. We may therefore expect to find the purely labouring class perfectly incapable of this fear. What we must do is to introduce the scheme in individual mills, explain it to the superior class of work-people and allow true knowledge to filtrate gradually to the lower strata. When these individual schemes are found to work, then others may naturally be induced to join them, and a general character may be given to the whole movement. These schemes of providing for the future and against accidents ought to be explained to all our native workers, whether manual or professional. Thousands die among us who feel at the time of death bitter regret that they have done nothing for their family, and whose nearest heirs are reduced to beggary, notwithstanding the fact that during the life-time of the bread-winner they filled a high sphere of society, —which fact again adds to their misery.

"STUFFED HEADS AND STARVED HEARTS."

The *Indian Spectator* says:—A meeting was recently held at Agra, composed mainly of the Rajput inhabitants of the district, at which it was resolved to adopt measures for the curtailment of marriage expenses and for raising the age of marriage for boys and girls. There was no eloquent talk at this meeting, accompanied, as usual, by an indefinite postponement of action. Instead of learned harangues, there was a putting together of heads. The Rajputs of Agra are not lawyers, and as they could not make rules of their own, they boldly adopted the rules passed at the meeting of Rajputs at Ajmere. They agreed upon 18 and 14 as the limits of age respectively for boys and girls, and they also accepted the scales of expenditure on marriage, funeral, &c., as fixed at the Ajmere meeting. This is business-like and honest, even though the newspapers are silent about the meeting. Is there any hope of educated Indians following the example of these illiterate sons of India? They know much better than the backward classes that some of their social customs badly need readjustment. They have better opportunities, too, of introducing the reforms. And yet they make no sign of action. Lord Reay was good enough, the other day, to exhort our University graduates to try and become *gentlemen*. We leave it to our courtesy gentlemen, our knights of stuffed heads and starved hearts, to determine if they will ever be taken as true gentlemen, leading the sort of life they lead? No gentleman will brook wrong to others, especially to these who are weak and defenceless. There are gentlemen who not only tolerate wrong, but perpetrate it upon their own daughters, sisters, mothers, with a full knowledge of what they see and do. Is the University proud of her gentlemen? Is the State to be content with this beggarly ideal of citizenship? What avails all the proficiency in arts and sciences, till a man recognizes his moral duty and is ready to exhaust all the resources of mind and heart on the performance of it, regardless of consequences to himself? Gentle or simple, the first condition of a higher life is self-sacrifice. We hope it is possible in India to be a gentleman, academician and a useful citizen.

THE BACK BAY SWIMMING BATHS.

THE directors of the above Baths yesterday submitted their report for the period ended 31st December last, together with the audited accounts made up to same date. The Bath, it appears, has been well supported during the year, and the receipts show a satisfactory increase. The number of bathers since the opening of the Bath has been:—1885, 5,490; 1886. 11,762; 1887, 9,950; and 1888, 15,173. The directors have made certain alterations at the south end of the Bath (at a cost of Rs. 467) to reduce the depth for the benefit of non-swimmers and ladies. The breakwater on the sea-side of the building has been further strengthened at a cost of Rs. 315. The premises are kept in efficient repair, and have lately been thoroughly cleaned and painted. Under the Articles of Association Dr. Langley and Mr. Duxbury retire from office as honorary directors, but are eligible for re-election, and the directors recommend their re-election accordingly. Colonel Beville having resigned, consequent upon his leaving Bombay, the directors take this opportunity of expressing their regret at losing the services of one who has been a valued colleague since the formation of the company. In accordance with the Articles of Association, the directors have invited Mr. H. W. Uloth to fill the vacancy thus caused, and this appointment will require confirmation at the general meeting. The working account shows a profit of Rs. 2,715-8-4, of which the directors propose to appropriate Rs. 1,000 for deterioration on the building, and recommend payment of a dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum. The directors desire to place on record their appreciation of the services rendered to the company by Mr. I. M. Shields as honorary secretary, for which they tender him their best thanks.

A SWINDLER AT ALLAHABAD.

THE sensation of the past week in Allahabad has been the doings of David King, who, as we stated in a recent issue, had paid off the long standing debt of the Methodist Church. The manner in which King has deceived the good people of the station and taken them in will not readily be forgotten. It seems that when he arrived in the station, some four months ago he was accommodated with board and lodging by Mr. Mahlar residing in South Road, who took him into his family and reposed such confidence in him that on the newly-installed boarder representing that he had no black clothes to wear, he obligingly let him have a suit that had never been worn for about half its original cost which King promised to pay—a promise that has not yet been fulfilled. He was also allowed the loan of under linen and other garments till he could get the necessary article made.

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP AND COURTSHIP.

Being respectably clad and having favourably impressed the members of the Methodist Church by the fervour of his prayers at their after meetings, he was admitted into church membership and allowed by the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Newhouse, to ascend the pulpit and preach to the congregation. He seems next to have spread a report that he had come in for property and money by the death of his mother in Scotland. He sought the advice of the gentleman he was living with as to the disposition of the legacy, and was told that he had better place it in the hands of an agent in Scotland, who would remit him money regularly as he required it. This advice he did not accept, but about the middle of November wrote two letters, one purporting to be to his brother, and the other to a lawyer named Ross in Dundee, in which instructions were given to sell the houses and send King the money. After this he seems to have taken a dislike to the home that had sheltered him, and spoke to a Mr. Gurr about finding new quarters, stating that, although he had made his landlord's family a present of jewellery to the value of Rs. 2,000 and a piano, he was not properly cared for. Mr. Gurr —fortunately perhaps for himself—was living in tents and could not accommodate him, but Mr. While, a member of the Methodist Church, offered to do so. The offer was accepted, and the former landlord on seeking for the amount due to him was asked to wait —which he is still doing and is likely to do. Comfortably settled in his new quarters, and having impressed most of his acquaintances with a belief in his good fortune and also of his profound piety—he used to insist on Mr. While joining him in daily prayers, at which, to use Mr. While's expression, he would "pray like a book"—it seems that he considered he ought to have a partner to share his fortunes in life, and was not long in obtaining an introduction to the daughter of one of our oldest and most respected residents, Mr. Gregory, and this resulted in a betrothal, as soon as the adventurer had borrowed sufficient money to buy an engagement ring and keeper from Messrs. Bechtler and Company. The rings cost Rs. 100. To obtain this money he had shown Mr. While a letter purporting to be signed by a Mr. Ross, who, he alleged, was his lawyer in Scotland. Mr. While considered this so far satisfactory that he advanced King Rs. 750, and moreover on his regretting that he had not a cheque book, and unfortunately it was too late to obtain one from the Allahabad Bank, Mr. While kindly consented to let him having a couple of forms from his cheque book. King appears to have misundertood Mr. While to some extent and appropriated the book itself.

PROVIDING AN ESTABLISHMENT.

Of course the legatee to £5,000, which King declared was the amount of the draft he would shortly receive, could not go afoot or be seen in a common ticca gharry. So, armed with his cheque book, he went to Mr. DeSouza, the auctioneer, who had heard the news of King's good fortune, and was, of course, quite ready to oblige a person likely to be a good customer. He readily parted, on credit, with a horse and gig: and with equal ease was a wagonette and horse obtained from Mr. Wiseman for a cheque—from Mr. While's cheque book—for Rs. 1,200. A superior wardrobe was next requisite, and this, together with a considerable amount in cash, making up a total of Rs. 700, was obligingly given by a native cloth merchant.

CONSPICUOUS GENEROSITY: A SUNDAY SCHOOL TREAT.

Being fully equipped with good clothes, conveyances and a cheque book, King considered it incumbent upon him, as a leading member of the Methodist Church, to do something for other Nonconformist bodies in the station. He therefore obtained—on credit—books to the value of about Rs. 200 for the Sunday schools, and provided a picnic for the children of the Baptist Sunday School. As he had not much experience in such undertakings, he persuaded Mrs. D. B. Gordon to superintend the picnic, and obtain everything necessary regardless of expense. To help her to meet the immediate outlay, he advanced Rs. 50 obtained from his host, Mr. While, and undertook to pay the remainder afterwards. Messrs. Proudie and Company and Messrs. Buncombe and Company shared his attentions on this and subsequent occasions and both firms will remember him for some time to come.

THE METHODIST CHURCH DEBT: TRYING THE BANKS.

The Methodist Conference, during which meeting he had promised to pay off the church debt was drawing near, and as he was aware he would be unable to redeem his promise, he seems to have bethought himself of Mr. DeSouza, and told him he would like him to go to the Bank of Bengal with him: to this Mr. DeSouza readily consented. On arrival at the Bank, Mr. DeSouza remained in the ante-room while King went to the manager, whom he informed that he expected a draft for £5,000, and desired to know what the equivalent would be in rupees and how he would advise him to invest the money, &c., to all of which the manager replied; nor were his suspicions aroused that all was not right until his visitor asked for a cheque book which as he had no account at the Bank, was of course refused. He then rejoined Mr. DeSouza, telling him that it would be all right in a day or two; the draft had not yet been received and the bank would give him four per cent. interest. King then offered a cheque for Rs. 8,000—from Mr. While's cheque book—for Rs. 6,000 in cash stating that there was ample security for the money in the draft for £5,000 that the Bank would very shortly receive from Scotland. Mr. DeSouza asked him to wait for a little while, and at once visited the Allahabad Bank, where of course he was told there were no assets. King afterwards went to the Allahabad Bank himself, and repeating the same story that he had told at the Bank of Bengal to the assistant manager, Mr. Cairns, in the absence of the manager, Mr. R. R. Deans, at Lucknow, applied for a loan of Rs. 20,000 on the security of the draft. He was told the conditions on which a loan could be granted, and Mr. Cairns informed that the manager, who was absent at one of the branches, would be communicated with.

SUSPICION.

The profuse way in which King distributed the money he was supposed to be possessed of began to arouse suspicion; but when the clergy who were to take part in the Conference began to arrive, doubts were allayed by the very warm manner in which he was greeted by some of those who had known him before in other parts of India. To the pastor of the Methodist Church he excused himself by saying that the Allahabad Bank were in possession of the necessary papers, but the absence of the principal manager from Allahabad would cause delay for a day or two. The next morning he called on a member of the church, and as he was leaving he was asked by one of the daughters, where he was going. King replied "to the Allahabad Bank." With quick wit the fair inquirer saw at once there was a chance of learning something about his position at the Bank, and telling him that she wished to call at one of the shops asked him to drive her there after he had transacted the business with the Bank. He consented, and they proceeded to the Bank together where they saw the assistant manager. Mr. Cairns who produced a letter from the head manager, stating a loan on the draft would be given if everything was in order. This to feminine understanding appeared satisfactory, and enabled King to go to the Rev. Mr. Newhouse and tell him that Mrs. ——— had been with him to the Bank, and would prove that the manager was ready to pay the money. Mr. Newhouse went to the lady, and she said she believed everything was correct.

A JUBILEE SERVICE.

It had all along been King's desire that there should be a Jubilee Service to held in the Conference and that at this service the notification should be made that the Church was clear of debt. The Bishop had hitherto opposed this proposition, but on being told that the Bank was prepared to let King have the money, and the adventurer further stating that the father of the lady who had accompanied him to the Bank had seen everything in black and white, he withdrew his veto and arrangements were made for the service, which was to be preceded by a tea. King requested a lady to take a table for him, and authorized her to supply it from Messrs. Kellner's, regardless of expense, consequently it was one of the most attractive on the occasion. The service was held on Wednesday last, and in the midst thereof the Rev. Mr. Newhouse announced that the last of the church debt had been paid by King that day, and that he had in his possession a cheque for the amount. This cheques it is hardly necessary to say, was issued from Mr. While's cheque book. King, who occupied a seat within the communion rails, addressed the meeting and said he hoped to be able to do much more for the Methodist Church.

RUMOURS.

Although the *padres* had been assured that all was right, a feeling of uneasiness was experienced by them, and they looked forward anxiously to the 18th, on which date King said he would accompany the Bishop and others to the Bank and have the cheque cashed. Meanwhile the ugly rumours about him had increased, and on the night of the 17th, before retiring to rest, he informed Mr. While he must be up early in the morning to refute and dispose of the foul calumnies that had been heaped upon him. About 4-30 the following morning, Mr. While woke and found to his surprise that King was standing fully dressed at the head of his bed. On being discovered he started back and made some excuse about being unable to sleep owing to his mind being disturbed.

AT THE UNDERTAKER'S.

A few hours after this, King had breakfast with the Rev. Mr. Newhouse, and then left to transact, he said, some business which done he would return at 1-30 p.m., take them all to the Bank, and settle matters. The hour passed and no King turned up, nor could he be found till Saturday morning, when it was discovered he had slept all night at the residence of Messrs. Parker and Company, the undertakers in South road, to whom he had promised a contract in connection with a bungalow he alleged he had purchased! He also gave the proprietor of the firm a cheque on account from Mr. While's cheque book.

A VISIT TO MR. WHILE'S.

About two o'clock on Saturday afternoon he turned up at Mr. While's (during that gentleman's absence) and demanded his clothes, using threats to the servants if they refused to comply with his wishes; but they were not to be intimidated so easily. He went down again on Saturday, and Mr. While permitted the servants to give him his clothes, since which and up to the time of going to press nothing further has been heard of him.

SOME PROMISES AND DISCLOSURES.

Had the man been less reckless in his promises, and not committed himself with the gift to the Methodist Church, he might have succeeded in making many more victims. He promised pianos worth two thousand rupees to the Rev. Mr. Newhouse and Mr. Gurr. Mr. Newhouse declined the gift, but Mr. Gurr was informed that his instrument had been ordered from Messrs. Harold and Company and paid for; but a telegram to that firm elicited a reply to the effect that they had not received any money or order from King. He also told Bishop Thoburn that he would let him have Rs. 25,000 on easy interest to establish a printing press in the Madras Presidency. He proposed to go into partnership with Messrs. Buncombe and Company, and had the audacity to write to the manager of the Allahabad Bank asking him to transfer Rs. 75,000 from his account to that of Messrs. Buncombe and Company. To Mr. While who has suffered the one way and the other to the extent of about Rs. 1,200, he presented a cheque for Rs. 6,000 out of Mr. While's own cheque book as a token of his gratitude for the kindness he had shown him.

DISHONOURED CHEQUES.

After the cheques he had issued had all been dishonoured he wrote to the assistant manager of the Bank, stating that he would call on him about 8 p.m. on Friday and adjust matters. It is unnecessary to say the appointment was never kept. The ease with which he imposed on the credulity of the people in Allahabad is surprising. His version that he wrote for ten newspapers, and could easily earn Rs. 600 to Rs. 800 per month, should have been sufficient for many of the persons he deceived to estimate him at his true value. No man unless a fool or a rogue, would act as King has done, and considering the wilful falsehoods he has been guilty of and the reckless manner he has drawn on Banks where he had no assets, people are certainly justified in having their suspicions and doubts as to his integrity. Whether any of the victims will move against him is uncertain as yet.—*Morning Post.*

MADRAS.

MADRAS FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.—The following pictures won prizes at the Madras Fine Arts exhibition last Saturday:—"Portrait of N. S. Jamsetjee, Esq.," Mr. F. A. Philips; "Edge of a Nilghiri sholah," Mrs. Sydney-Smith; "Study of a Head," Lt.-Col. Stopford; "Madonna and Child," Miss Hoogwerf. "Ooty Lake, Early Morning" Col. W. S. Hunt; "Dying Tiger," "The Gladiator Disturbed," "A Fond Mother," "Tigress and Cubs," Mr. R. A. Sterndale.

The following prizes were awarded for paintings in water-colors:—"The Principal's Walk, Avalanche," Bgr-General Kenney-Herbert; "Low Tide, Bombay," Mrs. James Jardine; "Lake Sopur on Wular Lake," Capt. T. Deasc, Royal Fusiliers; "Evening," Col. Ross Thompson, R. E.; "Still Life," Mrs. J. N. Atkinson, Erode; "Kodakanal Lilies," Mrs. Passy; "Easel of Sketches Our Captain,' Major Martin.

For Photographs the following gained prizes:—"Horse," Mr. R. Hotz; "Prabal," Matheran, Mr. A. G. Hudson.

The following pictures were highly commended:—"Tray of Fruit," C. J. Ramiah Raju; "Our Home Friends," C. Krishnasawmy Raju; "The Winning Peg," Mr. G. Rowlandson; "Wayside Weed," Mrs. W. W. Elwes, In Mr. Shephard's Compound," Mr. T. M. Horsfall.

The pictures commended were.—"In the Lieutenant-Governor's Grounds, Darjeeling," Mrs. G. Bellett; "Still Life," Mrs. Munro; "The Prime of Life," Sheik Dawood; "Young Mussulman Masher," Mr. E. Holder, "Sweet Seventeen," Mrs. Brackenbury; "A Waterfall," Mr. J. C. Hannyngton; "In the Mist, Coonoor" Nicholas and Co. "The Cockatoo," Sir Charles Lawson

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 21st January, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·981
Temperature of the Air	78·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·8
Dew Point	67·4
Relative humidity of Air	·707
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (8 a.m. next day)	85·8
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	70·7
General Directions of Wind.*	NE, ENE, E, W, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	161

* From midnight to midnight.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British sailing ship Glenorchy, Captain H Taylor, will sail to-day for Calcutta, laden with a cargo of salt.

THE s s Knight of St John, Captain J P Bevis, cleared outwards yesterday for Antwerp, laden with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steamer Aston Hall, 2,373 tons, Captain J A Hiell, cleared homeward yesterday for Liverpool, laden with a general cargo.

THE British steamer Carrie, 1,103 tons, Captain A Mansen, arrived in Bombay on Monday night, with a cargo of railway materials, from Middlesbrough and two deck passengers. She is consigned to Messrs. Cursetji and Edalji.

THE P. and O Co's extra steamer Nizam, 1,615 tons, Captain T F Creery, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Venice (Jan. 3) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Colonel C Beadon, from London; Mr and Mrs Menezes and Mr S M C Pinto and four children from Gibraltar; Captain C H Hayes, Captain C Anstruther, Messrs J R Turnbull, W M Grant, J S Rennie, J P Stuart and H Agnew from Brindisi.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Asia	2322	Russell	A	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, City of London	2097	Black	B	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
,, C. Monroe	1436	H. L. Wilson	D	F. Muir & Co.
,, Khalif	1475	G. S. Nash	D	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Apollo	2066	Atkin	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, C. Sinclair	1911	J. R. Kewley	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Carrie	1103	A. Mansen	H J	C. Edulji.
,, Kangra	1469	H. M. Ingram	K	M. Mackenzie & Co.
,, Cuba	1372	Agnew	L	K. Nixon & Co.
,, L. Hall	1573	T. Collins	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Europa	1492	R. Jones	N	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Indra	2333	J. E. McGill	Q	K. Nixon & Co.
,, B. Head	1606	J. Hughes	Q	John M. Heyn.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
,, Kt. of St. John	2286	J. Bevis	2	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Singapore	2932	G. Parodi	3	F. Bozzoni.
,, Peshawar	2136	L. H. Moule	4	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Khiva	1452	E. Creme	5	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, M. Hall	2182	A. Buck	6	E. Bates & Co.
,, Aston Hall	2373	J. A. Hill	7	E. Bates & Co.
,, Imperator	2441	C. Bechtinger	8	A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
21	Singapore (s)	Parodi	Genoa, Jan 1.
	Carrie (s)	Mansen	Midlesbro', Jan 11.
22	Nizam (s)	Creery	Venice, Jan 3.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Wave, for Belfast.
,, Singapore, for Genoa.
,, Red Jacket, for Torre del Anunziata and Genoa.
Brig Flor de Diu, for Inhambane and Delagoa Bay.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
17 Navarino s ....Bergemann ..London, Dec 6.
Bhundara s ....Acobs ....Bombay, Jan 7.
Engineer s ....Jeffrey ....Liverpool, Dec 14.

DEPARTURES.

January 17.—Steamer Pundua; Barque Ville de Marseille, a country sloop and 3 buggalows.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.
19 Canara s ....Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Indrani s—1,000 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 100 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 114 bales cotton, A S Moodlier and Co; 50 bales wool, N Bhagwandas.
Asia s—100 bales cotton, A S Moodlier and Co; 45 bales wool, W Dinker; 110 bales hemp, L Chuterbhai; 11 bales woolen and carpets, &c., F Muir and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 32 bales wool, N Lalji; 55 bales hemp, D Bhimji and Co.
Cy. of London s—9,000 cwt wheat, D Sassoon and Co.
Locksley Hall s—12,000 cwts bone meal, E Peerdina.
Aston Hall s—65 cwts ginger, P Lalji; 3,000 cwts wheat, 4000 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros; 320 cwts myrabolums, D Sassoon and Co; 60 tons linseed cakes, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Peshawar s—110 cwts gum, M Lukamsee; 750 cwts myrabolums, C C Jassawalla; 60 cwts gum, N Mowji; 121 cwts olibanum, N Damji; 110 cwts gum, O Esmall.
Amana s—3,997 cwts wheat, 16,071 cwts linseed, 4,500 cwts cottonseed, 2,600 cwts poppysed, Ralli Bros; 5,000 cwts bonemeal, C. Mahomed; 18 cwts moye teeth, E Pussanee; 52 tons teak, The Bombay and Burma Trading Co.
Bengore Head s—5,322 cwts rapeseed, The Bo Co Ld; 200 cwts buffalo horns, M Molobhai; 11 cwts ivory, and 125 cwts cloves, A Salmon and Co; 398 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 6 bales hides and skins, and 55 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 25 cases indigo, M Hookermull; 19 bales skins, C Essa and Co; 115 bales cotton, 130 cwts cloves, 80 cwts coffee and 4 cwts mother-of pearl shells, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Apollo (s)—1,298 cwt wheat, Lang, Moir Co; 13,500 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros; 2,249 cwts wheat, 3,250 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros; 8,500 cwts wheat, The Bo Co Ld,; 501 cwts myrabolums, J Essa.

FOR ANTWERP.

Indra (s)—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co: 250 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 305 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 400 cwts buffalo horns, Volkart Bros; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Kt of St John (s)—110 bales cotton, K Nixon and Co; 55 bales cotton, The Bo Co Ld; 80 cwts gum, F Hurst; 997 cwts poppyseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Methley Hall (s)—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
C Munroe (s)—60 cwts gum, F Hurst; 1,000 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Khalif (s)—1,599 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 1,200 cwts linseed, E Spinner and Co.
Cuba s—1,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kt Errant s—4,000 cwts linseed, E Spinner and Co; 1,125 cwts groundnuts, 500 cwts castorseed, and and 687 cwts mowdaseed, C C Jassawalla; 5,000 cwts rapeseed, and 1,170 cwts groundnuts, R Caderbhai; 1,980 cwts linseed, and 990 cwts groundnuts, J Fachiri.

FOR VENICE.

Perim s—700 cwts castorseed, E Spinner and Co.
Moscow s—700 bales cotton, J Fachiri.

FOR SUEZ.

Imperator—240 cwts gingelly, L Dewji; 18 cwts pepper, D Sassoon and Co; 450 cwts coffee and 50 cwts pepper, H E H and Allana.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—392 cwts myrabolums, W Gurtler; 495 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—250 tons old iron, R Tyabji and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Khiva s—100 bales twist, C H B Forbes and Co; 50 bales twist, N J Sassoon; 50 bales twist, G G Tejpal and Co; 100 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Khiva s—50 bales twist, G S Tejpal and CO.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s.—375 cwts onions, C Jooma; 26 cwts starkfins and fishmaws, S Datoo; 525 cwts raisins, N L Wah; 100 bales twist, E Noordin; 50 bales twist, E Sorabji; 10 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 82 bales twist, N J Sassoon; 106 bales twist, F Sands and Co; 100 bales twist, D P Marker; 450 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, S J David and Co; 70 bales twist, N B Mody and Co; 25 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co; 24 cwts cloves, D Merwanji and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khiva s.—95 bales twist, D M Petit, Sons, and Co; 10 bales piecegoods, T Moolji and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 20.

Malcolm, Lieut, 2-4 Goorkhas, from furlough, from England.

JANUARY 21.

Watson, Captain, Madras Comt Dept, from sick leave, from England.
Pickance, Lt-Col, Madras Staff Corps, from sick leave, from England.
Broome, Lt-Col, 18th Bengal Lancers, from private leave, from England.
Hawkins, Captain, 1st Bengal Infantry, from leave, from England.
Tandy, Brigade Surgeon, 9th Bengal Cavalry, from furlough, from England.

JANUARY 22.

Beadon, Colonel, Madras Cavalry, from furlough, from England.
Anstruther, Captain, 17th Bengal Lancers, from leave, from England.
Mayne, Surgeon Major, I M S, on sick leave, from Raipore.
De Fabeck, Dy Surgeon Genl, Madras, on station leave, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 19.

Quicke, Surgeon, Bombay, on duty, to Rajkote.
Dicken, Colonel, 3rd Madras L I, to join, to Madras.
Broome, Lt Col, 18th Bengal Lancers, to rejoin, to Jhelum.
Anstruther, Captain, 17th Bengal Lancers, to rejoin, to Lucknow.
Hawkins, Captain, 1st Bengal Infantry, to rejoin, to Nowgong.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, January 23, 1889.

1. The scores will not be published at the conclusion of each match, but will be published together after the meeting.

2. All cadets who were marksmen last year and this year can enter for all matches in the Rifle meeting.

3. There will be no Commandant's parade next Saturday, the 26th instant.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following orders are notified:—

4. There will be parade for all members on the Kennedy Sea Face on Thursday next, at 7 a.m. sharp, in field drill order.

By Order,
H. S. R. HODGKINSON.
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, January 19, 1889.)

The services of Major F H R Drummond, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the 10th inst.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H M has been pleased to appoint the Hon Dr Gooroo Das Banerjee to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Appointment.—Col Sir O B C St John, K C S I, R E, Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, to be also Judicial Commissioner of Coorg, with effect from the 16th Jan, 1889.

The Rev H C Spring, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Estabt, to be Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 29th Dec, 1888.

The Ven W H Tribe, Archdeacon of Lahore, was on special duty with the Military Dept for service with the Hazara Field Force, from the 27th Oct to the 5th Nov, 1888, inclusive.

The services of the Ven W H Tribe, Archdeacon of Lahore, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he reverted from duty with the Hazara Field Force.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The Gov-General in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Calcutta:—Depy Surgn-Genl A H Wilson, M D; W King, Esq, B A, D Sc, F G S; C E Buckland, Esq, B A; Shams-ul-Ulama Shaik Mahmud Jilani; J H Apjohn, Esq, M A, M I C E; G W Kuchler, Esq, B A; Babu Protab Chunder Mozumdar; C Little, Esq, M A; J C Bose, Esq, B A, B Sc; Babu Srinath Dass; Baboo Ashotosh Mukhopadhyaya, M A, F R A S, F R S E; Baboo Gonesh Chundra Chundra, and Maulavi Muhammad Abdur Rawuf.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made during the absence on furlough of Mr W R Fisher, Consr of Forests, 3rd grade, School Circle, N-W Provinces and Oudh, and Director of the Forest School, Dehra Dun, or until further orders:—

Lieut-Col F Bailey, R E, Consvr, 2nd grade, Punjab, to be Consvr, 2nd grade, School Circle, N-W Provinces and Oudh, and Director of the Forest School, Dehra Dun.

Mr R H C Whittall, Offg Consvr, 3rd grade, Berar, to be Offg Consvr, 3rd grade, Punjab.

Mr E P Dansey, Offg Depy Consvr, 3rd grade, N-W Provinces and Oudh, and Assist Insp-Gen of Forests and Supt of Working Plans, to be Offg Consvr, 3rd grade, Berar.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Foreign Dept notification, No. 1353-G., dated the 16th July, 1888, Mr. J. Janni, Consul for Sweden and Norway at Bombay, has resumed charge of his office.

With reference to Foreign Dept notification, No 1090-G dated the 7th June, 1888, Mr W. G. Reddie, Consular Agent for the United States of America at Rangoon, resumed charge of his office on the 1st Jan. 1889.

Major D W K Barr, Additional Political Agent of the 1st class, and Political Agent in Baghelkhad and Supt of the Rewah State, is appointed to be a Resident of the 2nd class and Resident at Gwalior, with effect from the 25th Dec 1888, vice Col P W Bannerman, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Major D Robertson, Political Agent of the 3rd class, and Offg Political Agent of the 2nd class, is appointed to be Additional Political Agent of the 1st class, and Political Agent in Baghelkhand and Supt of the Rewah State, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Major Barr.

The services of Mr T D LaTouche, Depy Supt, 2nd grade, Geological Survey of India, are replaced at the disposal of the Revenue and Agricultural Dept, with effect from the 7th Dec, 1888.

The services of Mr W R H Merk, CSI CS, are replaced at the disposal of the Panjab Govt, with effect from the 17th Nov 1888.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Jan. 23.—Standing Committee.
Municipal Corporation.
26.—Mr. Spencer's Balloon Ascent, Government House, Parel.
Distribution of prizes and Christmas tree B. B. & C. I. Railway School, Parell.
28.—Yacht Club Dance.
30.—Lecture on Education by Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis, Framjee Cowasjee Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Feb. 2.—First Criminal Sessions.
5.—Dance, Ladies' Gymkhana.
6.—Election of Councillors by Chamber of Commerce.
8.—Sending in day, Bombay Art Exhibition.
11.—Yacht Club Dance.
Yacht Club Regatta.
12.—Election of Councillors by Justices of the Peace.
Yacht Club Regatta.
14.—Bazar at the Town Hall in aid of Wesleyan Fund for Military and Naval Church.
15.—Wesleyan Bazaar, Town Hall.
Yacht Club, annual meeting.
16.—Bazar at the Town Hall.
Wesleyan Bazar Town Hall.
18.—Amateur Theatricals, Gaiety Theatre.
Opening of Bombay Art Exhibition.
20.—Amateur Theatricals, Gaiety Theatre.
21.—Conversazione of Bombay Art Society.
22.—Byculla Club Ball.
—Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
23.—Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
25.—Yacht Club Dance.
26.—Election of Councillors by Fellows of the University.
Mar. 2.—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
4.—Yacht Club Dance.
5.—Bombay Races.
7.—Bombay Races.
9.—Bombay Races.
16.—Annual Military Tournament, Western India Vol. Athletic Association.
18.—Yacht Club Dance.
Annual Military Tournament.
April 8.—Yacht Club Dance.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, below the offices of Messrs. F. Fischer & Co. to close consignments.

A large assortment of very superior ornamental and table glassware, majolica and porcelain ware, bronze ware, trumpeter clocks, mechanical pictures, musical boxes, mother-o'-pearl goods, baskets, fancy sticks, and a small lot of sterling jewellery, superior Damask table cloths, portable new iron bedsteads, beautiful enamelled ware, new assortment of tin toys, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE SHIP "COUNTY OF BUTE," STRANDED NEAR VERAWUL.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the underwriters.

The ship "County of Bute," 793 tons, with her masts, yards, rigging, anchors, chains, stores, &c., &c., as she now lies stranded near Verawul, about 40 yards from the seashore. She is a composite boat (iron frame planked) and classed A-1 at Lloyds.

The sails and ropes of the ship will not be sold separately, but the ship, sails and ropes will all sold in one lot.

The whole of the purchase-money will be required at the time each lot is knocked down to the purchaser; and further particulars and conditions of sale may be learnt on application at the office of the undersigned, where a photograph of the vessel can be seen by the intending purchasers.

SALE OF STORES AT THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS AT TANK BUNDER.

Under instructions from the voluntary Liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 24th inst, at 3 p.m.

A large quantity of stores, consisting of office furniture, fingerplates, screws, brass nails, leathers ropes varnish polish, paint, hinges, copper rullings, bolts and nuts, screw augers, gunny bags, iron pans, cast iron wheels, chain, wire leather hose, screw lathe, old doors and windows, iron sheets, old doors and windows, dining tables, &c.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executor and Executrixes of the Will of the late J. A. Suntook, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at No. 50, Gamdevi Road, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m. the valuable and handsome, blackwood, teakwood, and English-made mahogany household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome oval pier glasses in gilt frames, handsome parian figures with domes, English-made eight-day clock by Bennett, striking every quarter hour with chimes, gilt clocks with domes, a fire and burglar proof iron safe on stand by Milner with jewel drawers, handsome 1, 2, and 4 light hanging argand lamps by Tucker, Hink's patent table and hanging lamps, superior oleographs, a handsome English-made buggy, by Kesterton and in good order, a strong double-seated brougham by Collett, a handsome high caste flea-bitten grey Arab horse, plated, mounted single harness; a choice collection of well grown plants in China pots and tubs, China garden seats, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

VERY HANDSOME HORSES AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., at their rooms on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m., the undermentioned first-class horses and carriages, the property of F. STOCKINGER, Esq., Austro-Hungarian Consul-General.

A team of four thorough-bred Hungarian horses, dark greys, 5 years' old, believed to be sound, quiet to drive, single, double or four in hand and to ride with, set of Europe made brass-mounted harness almost new.

A char-a-banc almost new, with removeable waterproof hood.

An English C spring basket buggy, hardly used, by Windover of London.

A set of brass mounted single harness almost new.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 28th inst. at 2 p.m., Messers CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms.

On account and at the risk of Memon Sareef Sacoor.—

1 case pressed velvet.

SALE OF MACHINERY.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction in the compound of the house, opposite Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas' Metal Mart, Byculla, on account of the concerned, a quantity of machinery, consisting of bullock gear, corn thrashing machine, manual corn thrashing machine, agricultural tools, 3-inch centrifugal pump, 8-inch centrifugal portable pump, double safety valve combined, Butler's patent couplings and plumber blocks.

Also on account and at the risk of first purchaser, double safety valve combined duplex punch taps and dies, pumps and cast iron winch.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Wimbridge and others, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, superior Cutch worked silverware, English iron, bedsteads with horse hair spring mattresses, Hink's patent kerosine oil hanging and table lamps, carpets, pictures, plants, &c., the property of Surg.-Major C. S. BANKS.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES in Wanka Moholla, near Colbhat Road and at Haynes Road, without the Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on their respective premises on the dates here undermentioned, the undermentioned landed properties by order of the mortgagee Mr Pallonjee Pestonjee Shroff, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Pestonjee Cawasji Kapadia, *alias* Pagdiwalla, by virtue of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 24th day of August 1887.

Lot No. 1

On TUESDAY, the 5th February 1889 at 4 p.m., all that piece of ground, together with the messuages, dwelling houses or chawls erected, or in course or erection standing thereon, situate on the west side of Wanka Moholla or Street, near Colbhat Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 127 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue for pension and tax under old No. 225, new No. 1727, old survey No. 226, and new survey No. 3-174, and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3213, and Street No. 23, and bounded, on the east, by the Wanka Moholla or Street aforesaid on the west and south by the property of Nowrojee Rustomjee, and on the north by the property of Byramjee Cursetjee Dessai.

Lot No. 2.

On THURSDAY, the 7th February, 1889, at 4 p.m. all that piece of leasehold land or ground with the four messuages, chawls, or ranges of buildings, now in course of erection standing thereon, situate at Haines Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 12 kanis, equivalent to 666 and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, numbered from 85 to 90 in the plan of the said leasehold land, and bounded on the north by the Public Road, on the south by a public passage, on the east by the property lately of Haroon Mahomed, and now of Khoja Jan Mahomed, and on the west by the property formerly of the said Haroon Mahomed, and now of Goolam Hoosein Dhunjee. The property described as Lot No. 2 will be sold, subject to a charge of Rupees 8,000 and Rupees 3,000 respectively, secured by an indenture of mortgage dated the 26th March, 1887, and further charge, dated the 4th May 1887, and made between the said Pestonjee Cawasjee Kapadia of the one part, and one Yeshwant Keshavrao of the other part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Balkrishna and Dikshit, Solicitors for the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO,

Bombay, January 23, 1889.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 1, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

NOTICE.

Sale of landed properties at Chowpatty, Girgaum, or Breach Candy Road, advertised to be sold THIS DAY, by order of the mortgagees, Mr. Cursondas Vulubhdas and other, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Vinayek Pandoorang, has been postponed until further order.

The Sale of the Mills of the Nawab of Baila Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited, advertised to be sold on the 21st instant, has been adjourned, by order of the Official Liquidators, till the 4th February 1889.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, January 23, 1889.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO,
11, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual Auction Sale at their rooms as follows :—

On account of the concerned—

10 boxes Carte Blanche champagne, in quarts sound.
10 „ „ „ in pints „
6 „ Crude Bareyes claret.
6 „ Kometen Sect champagne.
6 cases copying books.
1 „ „ pencils.
7 „ Bank post size papers, fine thin.
1 case Chateau de Montford.
10 cases Sauternes A. J. Liantier Bordeaux.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, January 23, 1889.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

with an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stands, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

Printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

DR F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

Extracts Teeth under N. O. Gas.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Opposite to P. W. Department.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,

BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS

AND

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.

18, Marine St., Bombay.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
„ „ „ Overland Summary
„ „ „ Weekly Budget
„ „ „ Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from the Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the old office of Messrs. King, King & Co., at the Church street, opposite the Cathedral, the whole of the office furniture of Messrs. King, King, consisting of counters, chairs, office tables, punkhas, cupboards, couches, dining, round, camp, washing and dressing tables, &c., &c.

The above is being sold as Messrs. King, King and Co. have ordered out new office furniture for their new office.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KANDAWADY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 24th inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the owner, the following valuable landed property.—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Kandawadi at Girgaum, in the registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 333 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Louis Rodrigues, on the south by the property of the Church of our Lady of Hope, on the east by the property of Hormusjee Dinsha, and on the west by a public passage, and which said hereditaments and premises are registered in the Municipal rates under No. 875, street No. 16, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the owners.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 Handsome strong English built glass fronted miniature brougham.

1 Powerful bay Arab horse, 14-2, goes in saddle and harness, very quiet.

1 Second-hand strong mail-phaeton in good order.

1 Chesnut Arab horse, very powerful, quiet to ride and drive.

1 Handsome strong second-hand English-built victoria in very good order.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Messrs. Abdool Rehman Minee & Co.'s Stables, at Belasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, the following horses :—

1. Iron grey Arab, good blood, 14-1,¼ years, very strong.
2. Grey Arab, 14-1, 5 years old.
3-4. 2 Very handsome bay Arabs, with 4 white legs, 5 years, goes in harness.
5. A dark chesnut Arab, 14-2, 5 years, a good victoria horse and hack.
6. A chesnut Arab pony, 5 years, 13-1, very handy polo pony.
7-8. A pair of black Arabs, 14 hands, the property of the late Turkish Consul-General.
9-12. Black Arabs, 14 2, broken as a team and go in pairs, the property of H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Palitana.

Owing to Messrs. A. R. Minee & Co.'s Stables being closed, the above horses will be sold to the highest bidder.

The horses will be on view four days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 6, Apollo Street, on the second floor of our auction rooms, the blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated glass and crockery ware, table and hanging kerosine lamps, flower vases, table ornaments, other sundry goods.

The above will be on view from to-morrow.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 22, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, rich Persian carpets, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, a very handsome bay Arab charger, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive, carries a lady and regularly ridden on parade three seasons, a handsome English-built dog-cart in first-rate order with removeable hood, a handsome water pony, about 13-3 very good cripper and a set of English-made single harness, &c., &c., the property of CAPT. G. C. ROUPELL.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd February next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved French polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a large size blackwood open carved partition screen, new Madras cane matting, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome strong built dog-cart, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Colonel G. T. BEVILLE, Marine Battalion.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 16th February at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, below Messrs. Wallace and Co., several consignments of fancy goods, such as globe lamps, crockery ware, flower vases, also teak and blackwood, household furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, cupboards, carpets, almyras, bedsteads, circular, dressing and wash-hand tables, pictures, &c.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, January 23, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 22.

THE principal, indeed the only, fresh news conveyed by Reuter's financial telegram of last evening is that of a decline of 3-16d. in Silver in London at 42⅛d. per oz., the rates for Rupee Securities coming unchanged at £66½ and to £70¾, respectively. Consols were unaltered at 99, and Indian Sterling Loan remained at 107⅞.

A decline of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed to arrive by both routes in a quiet market is the only change in General Produce reported, Rapeseed having continued quiet and Wheat flat at previous quotations.

The new week opened in Liverpool with a much quieter feeling than was apparent last Monday, when the day's sales reached 18,000 bales, yesterday's figures having been but 12,000 bales, inclusive of 800 Surats, the market closing quiet generally and steady for Surats. Saturday's quotations are repeated for Mid-American and ready East Indian Cotton; but American Futures were 3-64d. down for the nearest and most distant deliveries, and generally 1-16d. lower in intermediate positions. The day's Imports were 35,000 bales. The Manchester Market had been quiet but steady.

April Futures receded four points in New York yesterday, say, to 9·90 cents, but the Spot price remained at 9 15-16 cents. The Receipts at the United States Ports continue heavy compared with the two preceding years, the respective figures now standing as follows :—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Monday's Receipts ...	27,000	17,000	23 000
Two days' do ...	54,000	30,000	38,000
Since 1st Sept. 1888 ...	4,176,000	4,405,000	4,239,000

Although there has been nothing from the governing markets to-day to stimulate demand, considerable business has again been done here in ready Cotton, the large arrivals of Oomra descriptions offering buyers a good selection, of which both exporters and local spinners have availed themselves. Prices generally have remained on the level of Saturday's closing quotation, the feeling being steady at the close with the exception of Bengals, which have been firm at an advance of Re. 1 per candy. Julgaum is still most sought after, and some 4,000 bales of this description are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 202-8 per candy; Pachora has also been in request, and has been taken to the extent of, say, 1,500 bales at least, at Rs. 197½; a pretty large line of Akola was also done at Rs. 209, the other Oomra varieties most in favour having been Dhulia and Karanja, at Rs. 194½ and Rs. 202½-19, respectively. Some 750 bales of Bengals found buyers at Rs. 174 to Rs. 195, according to quality; and a little Hinganghat was placed at Rs. 224 per candy.

WHEAT.—The spasmodic demand which was felt in this market yesterday was soon satisfied, and has left the prices weaker than before, Pessy of both qualities being quoted an anna per cent. lower at Rs. 4-14-0 and Rs. 4-13-0 respectively, other quotations being unchanged and the market closing quiet.

SEEDS have been taken to only a moderate extent to-day; but the market keeps steady at previous rates for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	18,685	bales.
Wheat	38,439	cwt.
Linseed	5,426	„
Rapeseed	2,320	„
Gingelly	19,107	„
Poppy Seed	697	„
Groundnuts	3,506	„

FREIGHTS continue firm. The Clan Monroe (s) has been put on the berth for Havre for immediate loading, and having booked two-thirds of her cargo at 27s. 6d. is now asking 30s. per ton for Cotton. The Clan Macdonald (s), for February loading, has been chartered by speculators, for London, at 25s. per ton.

EXCHANGE, influenced by the decline in Silver on the other side, chronicled above, opened weak, with Bank Telegraphic and Demand 1-32d. below yesterday evening's quotations, while Credits were done at 1s. 4 25-32d.; and during the day rates further receded to the extent of 1-32d., but recovered suddenly this afternoon, and closed steady at the quotations of the morning. Forward rates are quite uncertain, and we quote ready at—

Bank Bills	on demand	......	1s. 4 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	...	1s. 4½ to 17-32d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 21-32d.	„
Credits	3	do.	1s. 4 25-32d.	„
Francs	3	do.	1·77	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady throughout the day at yesterday's closing quotation of 97 13-16 per Four per cents. for cash with the rates for forward transactions at 97 (sellers) for the February account, 97⅝ for the 2nd March, and 97⅝ for the 30th idem. The nominal price of 4½ per cent. Paper is still given as 103.

SHARES have not been dealt in much to-day, and the few sales of Mill shares reported have been at a decline in rates, with one exception. Dhun and Hyderabad Deccan Mill shares are Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 1,040 and Rs. 725 respectively, and Connaught and Manockji Petit have declined Rs. 5, say to Rs. 675 for the former and Rs. 1,215 for the latter. Mofussil Press shares are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 400; and New Berar Rs. 2½, at Rs. 502½, Presidency Mill are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 985 Bank of Bengal shares are Rs. 20 down, a Rs. 880.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	20,000	500	all	13 p.c.	910xd
Bank of Bengal ...	12,000	500	all	10 do	980xd
Bank of Madras ...	[illegible]	500	all	14 do	800
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 do	122
Hong. and Shanghai Corporation ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17½ [illegible]	£19
National Bank of India	[illegible]	£[illegible]		[illegible]	135

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Bombay Fire Insurance Co	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,050
Empire Fire Insurance Co		5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 9	1,900
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co. ...	250	3,000	1,000	Rs. 1[illegible]	2000

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	...	£10	...	-	--
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent ...	..	£100	...	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p.c.	200 / 151
Badham Pile & Co. Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 15	156
Bapty Co., Ld.	330		185	Nil.	57
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	585
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5	778
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	7,500	165	Rs. 41¼	3200
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	[illegible]	375	Rs. 33¾	805
Bombay Municipal Bonds	-	-	-	5 p.c.	106½
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	480
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	0	100	Rs.	20
Deccan Paper Mills ..	1,000	.	500	Nil	470
Geyer & Co., Ld. ...	500	100	40	...	[illegible]
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship Association	5,000	100	[illegible]	10 p.c.	10
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	45,000	25	25		5
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	[illegible]	255	250		150
Kemp & Co. Ld. ...	4,000	200	175	Rs. 3¼	370
Marcks & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	[illegible]	100	Rs. 10	91
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.c.	22
Pearse and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	40nom
Port Canning Co. ...	6,000	000	1,000	Rs. 9	360
Royal Flour Mills.....	2,500	100	100	Nil	40
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	114
Soundy & Co., Ld ...	1 000	100	100	9 p.c.	110
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	..	...	30
Telephone Co., Ld. ...	19,200	25	[illegible]	Rs. 2	7
Treacher & Co., Ld. ..	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1,315
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 10	165
Western India Flour Mills	[illegible]	12	125	nil	37

M. Mody & Co   D   90

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

ADEN.

DEATH.

DIXON—January 11, at Aden, Capt. R. C. Dixon, Marine Surveyor, Bombay, aged 31 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MORAN—January 16, at Banda, the wife of Surgeon-Major J Moran, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ATKINSON—PULLAN—January 17, at St. Thomas Church, Dehra Dun, by the Rev A G Robarts, Robert Philip Atkinson, to Helen Seaton, only daughter of Colonel Ayrton Pullan, Bengal Staff Corps.

DEATH.

LUMLEY—January 15, at Amballa, Frederick Godlip Lumley.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1889.

THE voluminous documents which we publish elsewhere to-day may be accepted as at least doing justice to the two members of the High Court who a few weeks since asked the Government promptly to remove from their office the mamlatdars who had made damaging confessions in the Hanmantrao case and in the Crawford enquiry. They do at least justice to Messrs. Jardine and Birdwood, because, while a majority of the Bench was against these two learned judges, thinking that representations to Government would be *ultra vires*, the opinion of the opposing majority is not put on record, and but for a discriminating minute by Mr. Justice Scott the arguments would be, like Bridgenorth election, all on one side. We do not underestimate the weight of the contention put forward by the two intervening judges. Mr. Justice Jardine has put his heart into the argument, and the industry with which he has conducted his researches into the literature of the subject is commendable. His determination to weight his contention with all available material is shown in many ways, notably in his frequent appeals to Lord Bacon to testify in the cause of judicial purity. It might be objected that Mr. Jardine could have put into the box a witness who would better stand the test of cross-examination on that point than King James's Lord Chancellor. But that may pass. The Baconian lore, which is so abounding in Mr. Jardine's argument exemplifies the wealth of precedent with which he has furnished his minutes, though it leaves us in some doubt as to its appropriateness. It will, indeed, strike those who carefully read the three minutes which he has prepared that the learned judge might more equally have divided his attention between the case in point and the precedents by which he sought to illustrate it. Mr. Scott seems to have been under no temptation to wander over the ample field in which his learned brother so laboriously laboured, finding, as it appears, some objection to the enunciation of a protest which might prove, by the time that it reached its address, a mere *brutum fulmen*. Yet the brief minute which he has prepared covers all the ground that comes rightly within the view of the High Court in the exercise of its revisionary powers. Instead of going to Bacon for guidance in the treatment of peccant mamlatdars, Mr. Scott turned to the obviously more pertinent directions of the Criminal Procedure Code, and his conclusions therefrom seem to be in general harmony with those at which we ourselves arrived in discussing this matter some weeks ago. The judges of the High Court, he finds, are supervisors of all inferior Courts as well as judges for the determination of civil and criminal suits and charges. But the supervision is specific and not general. The High Court shares with sessions judges and district judges the power to call for the records of inferior courts "in order to satisfy itself"—in the words of section 435—"as to the correctness, legality or propriety of any finding, sentence, or order, recorded or passed, or as to the regularity of any proceedings of such inferior court." And there is nothing in the remaining four sections of the code dealing with the revisionary powers of the superior court which enlarges this specific power of oversight into a more general one. As Mr. Scott puts it, all this supervision is connected with the specific judicial work that has been performed by subordinate judicial officers. "Dismissal and even transfer are not within our power; they require the intervention of Government."

Thus the question with which the High Court had to deal when Mr. Jardine moved his colleagues upon this matter was not the fitness of Sindekar, Dabir, and the rest for the exercise of magisterial functions, but its own powers of intervention in regard to these men. There is little but the bare language of the Statute, and the interpretation which has been put upon it by Mr. Scott, to throw light upon the question which Messrs. Jardine and Birdwood have, from their own point of view, elaborately elucidated. The public will give the dissenting majority credit for not having rejected, without serious reasons, the arguments so carefully presented to them. The High Court has at no time been so careless of its rights and liberties that it would now part with the right which Mr. Jardine invited it to exercise unless it were well satisfied that the right claimed did not belong to it. Apparently the majority of the judges do not share in the fears of their colleagues that if the High Court is silent there will be no one to look after the integrity of the subordinate magistracy. Apparently, too, it does not share in their belief that the vindication of magisterial purity must be done swiftly and before the sun goes down. From one of Mr. Jardine's minutes it seems that he expected to receive from Government an intimation of Sindekar's dismissal before the end of the vacation—an expectation from which we infer that the learned judge was anxious to show his colleagues when the court re-opened that the Vacation Judge had been exceedingly busy during the holidays. There was certainly no room for the law's delay in the swift and summary process by which the learned judge would have purified the subordinate bench. One must turn back to "Pride's Purge" for a precedent for the rapid clearing out of offending presences that Government have been invited to undertake. If it is remembered that the first minute bears the date of the 5th November, the practical effect of a precipitate punishment of the self-inculpated witnesses will be easily realized. It would have sealed the mouths of other witnesses and would have thwarted the attempt of the Government to ascertain how far the corruption testified to by Sindekar and Dabir prevails in the subordinate service. From the point of view of public morality, even as illustrated by citations from Bacon, we do not know that this would have been an end greatly to be desired. The Judges of the High Court had a perfect right to ignore the Crawford Commission, just as the Courts at home have ostentatiously ignored the Parnell Commission. But we do not know that they would have been sustaining their traditional *rôle* of vindicators of public rights and liberties if they had successfully intervened along the lines upon which two of their number were disposed to move. For it would have been impossible for the suggestion made by Justices Birdwood and Jardine to be carried out without rendering abortive the inquiry which was still in progress at Poona. This would have been an inevitable result of the summary suspension of any of the witnesses, and in the long run it would have been at least as regrettable as the state of things which roused the two judges to make their protest.

The Government have spoken in rather more than sufficiently strong terms of what they call the "unjudicial denunciation" that has been submitted to them. There is no need to follow up that line of treatment of the question. No one doubts that both the judges who approached the Government did so with an honest desire to do their duty to the public. But for all that we are bound to indicate that the representations contained in Mr. Jardine's minute in particular were premature, and, in the strictly etymological sense of the word, prejudicial. Sindekar and Dabir have confessed that they have offered illegal gratifications. But the studious and reiterated description of their conduct in Mr. Jardine's minute as "purchasing their office" is not a little like begging the question. Before we can be sure that this correctly describes their relation with Hanmantrao and others we must be sure also that the "purchase" was not resorted to under pressure and with a protective object. Sindekar, for example, says that he had already been superseded nine times before he paid money to Hanmantrao. Dabir says that he paid money under the influence of a belief that it was only in that way that he could get the promotion to which he thought he was entitled. Whether their accounts are true or the reverse is a question that is still as much *sub judice* as it was at the time Mr. Jardine pronounced upon the guilt of these men. It is not, of course, denied that when their conduct has been put in the most indulgent light it will still appear unworthy and dishonourable. But there are shades of culpability in offences of this kind the existence of which Macaulay and the authors of the Penal Code very plainly indicated. The man who bribes, under pressure, especially if he be a subordinate official, is distinguished from other corrupters of authority and justice. It is difficult to read Mr. Jardines, prompt judgment upon these two men without feeling that he must have forgotten the distinctions which were present to the mind of Macaulay—forgotten, too, that the exact nature of their offence had not yet been brought to light. The Government have a difficult task to fulfil, but we cannot condemn them for postponing until the report of the Commission is before them such action as they may find it necessary to take for the vindication of the good name of the administration. They have before them a good deal of material which has not been placed before the Commission, and ultimately they may have to take measures upon an even wider field than the inquiry has covered. They will have to deal with the subject as a whole, and in the long run it will be no disadvantage that they have declined the invitation to attack prematurely and piecemeal a problem that calls for a much more deliberate and comprehensive solution than seems to have entered into the thought of well-intentioned but mistaken advisers.

A RELIGIOUS mission of 200 Cossacks is a phenomenon which deserves the attention of Commissioner Tucker and the officers of the Salvation Army. The declared intention to conquer India with two hundred Halleluja Lasses has evidently inspired the Free Cossack Atchenoff with a noble emulation to undertake a similar conquest in Abyssinia with a couple of hundred of his more devout fellow-countrymen. A famous French cavalry officer once averred that a regiment of dragoons was not quite as well behaved under all circumstances as a young ladies' boarding school, and it is just possible that the Cossack Free Lances will be somewhat different in their ways from Major Tucker's fairer warriors. They will probably fight on the lines of the Maid of Orleans, who dealt the enemy apostolic blows and knocks, rather than on those who beat the tambourine and put the evil one to flight to the sound of lively music. What we should like to know is, in what sense England and Italy are "watching" the movements of this religious mission? Tajurah, where the missionaries have landed, is a small town on the gulf of Tajurah, an inlet of the gulf of Aden, to the north-west of Zaila. It is a town some 300 houses with two mosques and a population of about 1,500 Somalis. The Cossacks have some difficult marches before them if they desire to get into the interior of Abyssinia across the mountains which run parallel with the coast. But if they make even a short march inland, they will be very soon out of sight of either England or Italy. They will probably be heard of again far to the north, where the African Legion is garrisoning the lines outside Massowah, which the Italians laboriously constructed a year ago as the preliminary to the conquest of Abyssinia, an enterprise which was wisely abandoned almost as soon as formed. What gives special English interest to this curious instance of missionary enterprise is that Suakin lies about half way between Tajurah and Massowah. Suakin is, let us hope, "out of the sphere of Abyssinian influence." The treaty negotiated by Sir William Hewett with King John fell through in consequence of the attitude taken by England in the quarrel between the King and the Italians about the occupation of the hill country outside Massowah, but we are not at war with the Abyssinians. It is probably to assist those people in their resistance to the Italian invasion that Atchenoff and his comrades have been landed at Tajurah.

WE learn that an idea obtains favour in high circles that Delhi should be made the cold-weather head-quarters of the Empire. Seeing that the Empire itself was proclaimed at Delhi in the midst of the great historic Assemblage held there in January 1877 it ought not to occasion any surprise that the geographical situation which made Delhi the capital of India many centuries before Calcutta was ever heard of should once again suggest that convenient and central position as suitable for the sojourn of the Government of India during some months of the year. It is said that the adoption of this proposal would reduce the cost of the Simla exodus, while bringing the Supreme Government within more convenient distance of the great provinces in the South, West, North, and North-West of India. The restoration of Delhi to its old historic position as the seat of Empire would, it is believed, have a most beneficial effect on the martial races, who would thus once again become identified with the ruling powers. Of course, Calcutta would uplift her voice in protest, but the Secretary of State would scarcely regard that as a sufficient reason for refusing to take note of the economic advantage of reducing the cost of the great annual migration. The great business of all Governments in India, under present stress of circumstances, is to save money. Lord Lansdowne, we are told, would have no difficulty in showing that the change would effect a great saving of money. The office buildings are ready to hand at Delhi, and the Dewan-i-am and the Dewan-i-khas with their surroundings would form a magnificent setting for Imperial pageantry. We do not, however, suppose that so great a change would be made in pursuance of a deliberate plan laid down in advance. The Constantines and the Peters the Great are few and rare; capitals as a rule owe their fortune more often to chance and opportunity, rather than to the foresight or the calculations of statesmen.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to us from Kurrachee says that it is expected that a grand ceremony will mark the opening of the Sukkur bridge in March. It is even whispered that the Viceroy himself may leave Calcutta earlier than intended, and travel round by Bombay to Kurrachee and through Sind to Sukkur. If this programme be carried out, it is probable that His Excellency will then go on *viâ* Lahore to Delhi, where he will halt for a couple of weeks before proceeding to Simla. If the Viceroy be unable himself to take part in the ceremonial at Sukkur, it is hoped in Kurrachee that H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught will preside on that occasion.

THE Hon. Mr. F. L. Latham, Advocate-General, who had been representing Government before the Crawford Commission at Poona, returned to Bombay on Monday last.

The Bombay correspondent of the Allahabad *Post* is evidently a gentleman with an imagination which is more vivid than correct, or else he possesses the very rare gift of prescience. Telegraphing on Sunday he says :—

> Mr. Perceval Spencer made his balloon ascent and parachute descent in the grounds of Government House, Parel, yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large assembly. The feat seemed to be accomplished with the greatest ease.

This would appear to be an extract from next Monday's *Morning Post*, seeing that it is next Saturday that Mr. Spencer hopes to make his ascent and descent. It was the correspondent's feat, not the aeronaut's, which seems to have been "accomplished with the greatest ease."

WE hear that Sakharam Luxuman, hospital assistant in charge of the charitable dispensary at Tasgaon, in the Sattara Collectorate, is under trial for asking for a bribe of Rs. 2,000 from Mr. Krishnarao Jog, a leading Brahmin of the town whose brother, Keshowrao, died suddenly, and an autopsy of whose body was ordered by the mamlutdar.

COUNT SZECHENYI and Count Hoyos have arrived at Hyderabad and are the guests of Colonel Nevill. They will remain there during the Duke of Connaught's visit. Mr. H. Barrett, M.P., who has been travelling over India for the past three months, is also a guest of Colonel Nevill, but leaves Bombay by Friday's mail.

THE atmospheric change, says a Calcutta contemporary, has, however, given great occasion to the enemies of Calcutta at Bombay and the supporters of the Simla Exodus at Allahabad to rejoice. Both, of course, agree in asserting that it is impossible for Europeans to live and work satisfactorily in Calcutta during the hot weather and rains. But beyond this the two opponents of Calcutta are by no means in accord, for while one suggests that Simla is the most proper place for the Government of India during nine months of the year, the other advocates Poona as the fittest place for the permanent residence of the Governor-General all the year round, and supports his assertions by the fact that some years ago Sir Richard Temple had selected an excellent site for a Government House at Gunesh Khind, but this was before the new Viceregal Lodge at Simla had been finished. Besides, if all accounts are true, the sanitary condition of Poona is by no means satisfactory, as both the drainage and water-supply are very incomplete.

BOMBAY, says the *Educational Record*, is to have a Central Gynasium. Government has granted a site on the Esplanade near the Elphinstone High School to the existing Bombay Gymnastic Institution, together with a grant of Rs. 7,500 on conditions which will have the effect of greatly increasing the efficiency of the Institution and of converting it into a head-quarters of physical education for Bombay. It is always a great gain to have one place where the highest standard of excellence in any particular subject, whatever it may be, is maintained, and where the equipment is of the best, and the teachers are "authorities" on the subject and really know what they are about. Such an institution exercises a stimulating effect on all similar institutions within reach of its influence, and does good far beyond its own walls. The conditions imposed by Government include the admission of the undergraduates of Elphinstone College free, and the admission of all *bonâ fide* students of the public schools of Bombay, whether Government or aided, on specially favourable terms. We are glad also to hear that Poona is alive to the importance of physical education, and that the new English school at Poona has acquired a splendid new play-ground and introduced drill with excellent results.

MR. J. POLLEN writes, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, explaining that the route across the Rajputana Desert, condemned by Mr. Horace Bell's survey, is not the route originally advocated by him. He asserts that he always maintained that the hills behind Khipra were rolling sandhills and almost impossible, whereas on the Umarkot-Palmir line the general character of the sandhills is stationary. Rolling or drifting sandhills on this route are few and far between—hard earth, and in some places rock, forming in the substratum. The Kurrachee papers also try to ridicule the rapid "reconnaisance" and "flight to Calcutta," and declare that the condemnation of the Desert line was a foregone conclusion. Indeed, the scope of Mr. Bell's survey appears to have been so circumscribed, by instructions probably from Government, that no other result could have been expected. But whatever be the merits of the scheme for an extension across the sandhills, all railway authorities—including Colonel Conway-Gordon and even the disappointed Mr. Horace Bell himself—concur, we believe, in the advisability of constructing the feeder line from Kotri to Mirpur Khas, so strongly pressed on the attention of the local Government by the Commissioner in Sind.

"WE are a practical people," remarks a home paper, "and we pride ourselves especially upon that fact. In practice, however, we are constantly giving occasion to the enemy to blaspheme. In the navy we build ships without guns, and we make guns without having carriages from which they can be fired. In the army, according to the official returns just published, we have no fewer than 6,500 cavalry soldiers, or more than one-third of all the horsemen of the British army, without horses on which to mount them. That is to say, that out of thirty-one regiments of 18,300 non-commissioned officers and men, a total equal to thirteen regiments, or 6,500 men, have not a single horse on which to put a saddle."

THE Germans say that their new explosive will completely destroy the French forts in six or eight hours. If so, all our fortifications are useless, and we are within hailing distance of the discovery of vril. The French, on the other hand, have discovered a new powder 20 per cent. stronger than gunpowder, which makes no smoke, and can be immersed in water for twenty-four hours without losing (a home contemporary remarks) its explosive force. The old watch-word, "Trust in God, and keep your powder dry," will lose its point so far as its second clause goes. As for the first, that, fortunately, can never become obsolete.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD RIPON ON THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

A banquet was given last night by the National Liberal Club to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji.

The Marquis of Ripon, who took the chair, made a speech in which he highly eulogised Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. His Lordship said that the problem to be solved was how to satisfy safely the legitimate desires England had raised in the people of India by education. The solution, he said, was easier now than it would be later on.

He hoped soon to see representatives from India and the Colonies sitting in the Imperial Parliament.

Mr. Dadabhai, in reply, thanked his hosts for the reception they had given him, and said it proved that Englishmen desired to ratify the promises made to admit Indians to the rights of British citizenship.

FRENCH REVERSE IN TONQUIN.

HAIPHONG, JAN. 21.

An officer and twelve French soldiers have been killed in an engagement with Tonquinese insurgents.

LANDING OF A RUSSIAN MISSION AT TADJURA.

ADEN, JAN. 21.

The Russian Mission to Abyssinia, which is nominally a religious one, consisting of two hundred Cossacks, under the command of the free Cossack Atchinoff, have landed at Tadjura from the Russian Volunteer fleet vessel Russia.

The movements of the Mission are being watched by England and Italy.

THE ALLEGED OUTRAGES IN SAMOA.

AUCKLAND, JAN. 21.

Some German officers who have arrived here deny the news of the German outrages in Samoa which was brought to San Francisco by the mail.

THE CRIMES ACT.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

Mr. David Speehy, M.P. for Galoway, has been arrested in Glasgow under the Crimes Act.

THE SHAN STATES DISTURBANCES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 22.

On hearing of Lieutenant Nugent's death at the hands of dacoits at Mahbone, near Momeit, Mr. Colquhoun, the Deputy Commissioner at the Ruby Mines, immediately proceeded to Momeit, and on the 19th attacked Mahbone at daybreak with 50 men of the Hampshire Regiment and 20 military policemen, commanded by Lieutenant Anderson. The dacoits, numbering 200 Shans, Kachins, and Paloungs, were surprised. Twenty were killed, among them being the notorious leader Ngasee. This opportune action deals a blow at the disturbances which have lately broken out in the western region of the Northern Shan States.

THE SIKKIM THIBET QUESTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 22.

Mr. Hart, the Chinese representative on the Sikkim-Thibet question, reached Calcutta on Monday morning. The close of the Frontier System with the Punjab is now reckoned a thing of the past, sanction having been given to the British officers crossing the frontier under reasonable restrictions to be laid down by the local Government.

A FIELD-DAY FOR TORPEDOES.

Captain Rice, Inspector of Submarine Defences, has arranged for a field-day for his torpedoes on Friday afternoon next. His Excellency the Viceroy, Lady Landsdowne, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Lady Roberts, and about 200 visitors will go to Budge-Budge, near Calcutta, on the occasion as guests of General and Mrs. Chesney.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 21.

The P. and O. Company's steemer Thames arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JAN. 21.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Clyde arrived here from Bombay this morning.

PENANG, JAN. 21.

The Austro-Hung. Lloyd's Steam N. Co.'s s.s. Poseidon left here for Bombay to-day

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 9-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 4 3-16
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	99
3 per cent. French Rentes	83
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66¼
4½ per cent. „	70¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¾
Bar Silver	42½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JANUARY 22.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. The Saigon and Bangkok line interrupted.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Jan. 22.—The barometer has fallen generally, but the changes are small, except in the belt stretching from Quetta and Dera Ismail Khan to Central Behar, where the fall is brisk. Pressure is slightly above the average in all districts. Winds are light and unsteady in Upper and Central India. Westerly winds extend across Central to East Bengal. The temperature for the past day everywhere is above the average, except West Bengal, Behar, the eastern districts, the North-West Provinces, and Madras, where it is slightly below normal. The excess is great in area, stretching from Rajkot and Deesa to Raipur, in which it is from six to eight degrees above normal. Skies are overcast in the Punjab, and moderate snow has fallen at Murree and Quetta. There is a slight disturbance in Upper and Central India to-day, which may give local showers.

THE spirits of the official world, till lately at zero on account of the state of the Simla Exodus question, have experienced a sudden rebound (says the Allahabad paper), the Viceroy having, thus early, been caught at work in his shirt-sleeves.

LORD REAY IN RAJPUTANA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

As already communicated to your readers, their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Reay left Grant Road Station by Wednesday night's up-country mail to pay visits to their Highnesses the Maharajas of Jodhpore and Oodeypore. They were accompanied by Colonel Lyttelton, Military Secretary, Captain Hamilton, A.D.C., Mr. Brooke, A.D.C., Ressaldar Roop Singh, A.D.C., and Dr. Irving; Baron Fagel, Count de Bylandt, and Mrs. Lyttelton being also of the party. Nothing noteworthy occurred until the party reached Palanpur, where they found the station tastefully decorated with flowers, bunting, and loyal inscriptions, a compliment paid their Excellencies by His Highness the Dewan of Palanpur, who, with a numerous *suite*, was present to pay his respects to the Governor. After a brief interview and the usual offerings of *pan-suparee*, the train moved on. At Abu Road Colonel and Mrs. Talbot, who had been also invited to Jodhpore, and had come down that morning from Mount Abu, joined us. Here the Governor received another visit of ceremony from the Maharao of Serohi. On arrival at the Marwar junction Major Loch, Assistant Resident, Jodhpore, met the party and conducted them to a shamiana near by, where dinner had been provided. This repast over, we proceeded, under the care of Major Loch and Mr. Hume, Manager of the Jodhpore Railway, to Jodhpore. As far as could be seen in the moonlight, this State Railway has little to boast of in the way of architectural results, the stations being little more than roadside halting places, but doubtless quite sufficient for the class of passengers who use them, and I understand that the financial results are of a nature calculated to cause the mouths of shareholders in more pretentious lines to water. The train arrives at Jodhpore at an early hour, but the Governor's party remained in their carriages until 8-30, in the hope that a more genial temperature would prevail at that hour. This hope was not realized; they were greeted by a piercingly cold wind, for which the soft, not to say enervating, sea breezes of Bombay were very insufficient training, and greatcoats and wraps were in great request. In spite of a severe cold, His Highness the Maharajah came to meet his guests, attended by Maharajah Kunwar, Maharajah Sir Pertab Singh, K.C.S.I., Maharajah Kishore Singh, Hurjee Singh, and many others. Colonel Powlett, Resident, Western Rajputana States, was also present A guard-of-honour of His Highness's Infantry and an escort of the Sardar Resala, dressed in French grey, were drawn up outside and looked very smart and serviceable, and a salute of 17 guns was fired from the ramparts of the fort.

The party then drove off to Camp Powta, H. E. Lord Reay, H. H. the Maharajah, Colonel Powlett, and Colonel Lyttelton being in the first carriage, H. E. Lady Reay, Maharaj Kunwar, Maharaj Kishore Singh, and Captain Hamilton, A.D.C., in the second, the rest following in other carriages. The camp was exceedingly well laid out and every preparation had been made for the comfort of the guests. After breakfast a visit was paid to the fort, from which there is a commanding view of the city and environs. There is some rather primitive artillery, among which the most noticeable is a prototype of a machine gun, constructed with two rows of barrels, one above the other. The fire of this weapon, which is some 100 years old, would doubtless be concentrated and deadly enough every time it is discharged within a limited range, but reloading it is a somewhat lengthy process. It is, however, a ballistic curiosity and deserves mention with the prophetic snider and revolver two centuries old, which were found in, I think, the Tower and the Isle of Man, and the latter gave Colonel Colt the idea of the pistol which bears his name. Lord Reay then drove through the city, which contains some 50,000 inhabitants, and—but I will not usurp the functions of the *Gazetteer* or Guide book, to which useful publications such of your readers who may be anxious for statistical and other details are referred. In the afternoon a riding and driving excursion was brought off and the haunts of the wild boar penetrated.

After dinner we adjourned to an adjacent shamiana where the Simla Jubilee Theatrical Company gave an amusing performance, at least to those who understood it. The first piece, a farce called "*Jang-i-Yaghirtan*, or Afghan War," presented a conception of the British army not at all unlike that held by many of the old school of the short-service man before he existed. I am afraid I missed the point of this comedy, simple though it appeared to be, as I certainly did that of the more elaborate dramatic operatic piece which followed, entitled "The Result of Generosity." Some of the acting, however, was by no means devoid of merit, and met with the approbation of that part of the audience which was better qualified to give an opinion than I. This concluded the day's entertainment and we went to bed with an early rise in view and the prospect of some good sport with the mighty boar next morning.

Accordingly, at a very early hour on Saturday morning, we were roused up. To be called out of bed at 4-30 a.m in this climate is not pleasant, but many of the party had never been out pigsticking before, and would have willingly dispensed with the night's rest altogether for the sake of the sport, but the old hands are accustomed to this getting up in the middle of the night. Their Excellencies and the other ladies of the party started later on at about 7-30 a.m., Lord Reay riding with Sir John McNeil, Mr. Bryce, M.P., Mrs. Lyttelton, and others. Lady Reay and the other ladies went on the drag drawn by a fine team of English horses. This party drove out about three miles to a rendezvous, where the early pigstickers, under the guidance of Sir Pertab Singh, soon turned up, having had a good run with a large boar, who charged several times, the first spear being taken by Mr. Brooke. The whole party moved away to where, about a mile further on, the road crosses a big maidan, and where, if a pig breaks from the cover at the foot of the hills, a good view can be had of the run. The party had to wait a long time in the cold, and everybody began almost to despair of seeing anything, when sundenly Buktawar Singh, the well-known chief shikaree, who was posted on a wall near by, made signs showing that pigs were near at hand. The party were posted behind this wall, which has been purposely built along a ridge running out on to the *maidan*, to ensure the pig breaking well out into the open, and immediately a whole sounder came doubling round the corner into the midst of the horsemen. There turned out, however, to be only one boar among them, and he, after a short run, was easily disposed of, Mr. Hume taking first spear and Sir Pertab, who on these occasions most courteously abstains from riding for the first spear, administering the *coup de grace*. No sooner had this pig been dealt with, when the party were hurried back by Sir Pertab with the words "More pig, more pig," and after a short delay a show run took place, a fine boar breaking right into the open, followed closely by Colonel Talbot, who took first spear, and Mr. Brooke, a pig both wily and game, for he never charged, but shuffling along managed always to swerve as a spear, of which there were now many close behind and around him, was thrust at him. The whole hunt swiftly went close past the drag, on which Lady Reay and the other ladies were seated, and up to this point the pig had hardly been touched, but as he was obliged to turn in the rough ground beyond the road, a more deadly blow went home. He stopped under a tree, all expecting him to drop or make a last desperate charge. However, pulling himself together, he began his course again, and gave another short run up to a big native well, to the top of which he ran, and Captain Hamilton and Hurjee Singh had to follow him up on foot and finish him, as they thought, for he lay still with a deep wound behind the shoulder. But suddenly he was up and trundling down the narrow foot-path of the well, to the astonishment of the beholders. This, however, was his last effort and he rolled over at the bottom with his "nine lives" gone. This ended the morning's amusement, and the party returned to camp. There was a parade of horses and a display of boxing and sword-play by some of the young noblemen in the afternoon, and Lady Reay, Mrs. Talbot, and Mrs. Lyttelton paid a visit to the Ranis. A State banquet and a 'Ghoomar Nautch' brought a very busy day to a conclusion.

PLATELAYING on the Jhansi-Gwalior section of the Indian Midland Railway has been completed, and Messrs. Glover and Company linked in with the Scindia State Railway on Saturday afternoon.

THE DIXON MEMORIAL FUND.

A LARGE and representative meeting of the friends of the late Mr. W. E. Dixon was held last evening at the Esplanade Hotel, for the purpose of organising arrangements for giving a concert, the proceeds of which should be given for the benefit of Mrs. Dixon and family. Mr. Harold R. King was called to the chair and spoke at some length of the qualities of head and heart which had endeared Mr. Dixon to the Masonic fraternity, and the musical talents of which the public of Bombay had often the benefit. The chairman said he had received a telegram from Colonel Becher, conveying the approval of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught of the concert which it was proposed to give. Mr. Pirrie, who acted as secretary, read several letters expressing sympathy with the proposed movement. Mr. A. F. Soundy generously offered to bear the preliminary expenses connected with the concert. Mr. Pirrie stated that Mr. Penney, of the Gas Company, had offered gas free for the concert. It was resolved that a concert be given for the benefit of Mr. Dixon's family under the patronage of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, District Grand Master, and of Sir Henry Morland, Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India. Mr. T. J. Bennett was of opinion that the proceeds of a concert would go but a little way for the relief of Mr. Dixon's family, and that in addition to the concert, arrangements should be made for a public subscription. Mr. Dixon's services as a singer had been freely availed of both in Bombay and Poona: and there were many among the general public who would willingly subscribe for the benefit of the family. It was then resolved that the following gentlemen be appointed a general committee, and that the treasurer be authorised to receive public subscriptions in addition to the proceeds of the Masonic Concert for the benefit of Mr. Dixon's family:—Mr. Harold R. King, chairman, Mr. J. Y. Lang, Rev. Mr. Goldwyer Lewis, Mr. W. H. Hussey, Colonel C. M. Moberly, Messrs. M. R. Wyer, R. M. Mant, Kenneth Macaulay, H. Curwen, T. J. Bennett, G. W. Roughton, W. T. Lamb, C. D. Furdoonji, D. R. Chichgar, K. R. Cama, F. D Petit, C. Nixon, M. C. Turner, D. Gostling, I. M. Shields, treasurer, and J. Sinclair Pirrie, secretary. A sub-committee was also appointed for the carrying out of the arrangements for the Masonic Concert. The proceedings terminated with a vote of the thanks to the chairman and to Mr. C. D. Furdoonjee for allowing the meeting to be held at the hotel.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

THE following Resolution of the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, has been issued with reference to Post Office savings banks:—

According to the present Post Office Savings Bank rules, a depositor is allowed to deposit Rs. 500 yearly and Rs. 3,000 in all, exclusive of interest. These limits, which are much higher than the limits prescribed for Post Office Savings Banks in other countries, were adopted from the district Savings Bank rules, when the Post Office Banks were first established in 1882.

2. At that time persons in the interior of districts had little opportunity of placing their savings anywhere except in the Government Savings Banks, but of late years facilities for investing money in Government securities have been considerably extended. The minimum for Government promissory notes of the ordinary loans has been reduced to Rs. 100 Savings Bank depositors are now allowed to purchase and sell such notes through any Post Office bank; and to remove the difficulty that might be felt by the poorer classes in providing for the the safe custody of their Promissory Notes, it has been arranged that Post Office Banks should take charge of these securities and pay the interest regularly to the accounts of any depositors who may wish this to be done, so that without any trouble to themselves they are enabled to obtain a higher rate of interest than is paid on Saving Banks accounts. There is, therefore, no reason for maintaining the existing high limits for deposits, which are no longer necessary in India for the encouragement of thrift, the true object of a Post Office Savings Bank.

3. The Governer General in Council has, therefore, decided that with effect from the 1st April 1889, the yearly limit for deposits shall be reduced from Rs. 500 to Rs. 200, and the limit for the whole amount of an account, from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 2,000, exclusive of interest. But in the case of all accounts in excess of Rs. 2,000 on that date, interest will still be paid under the present rule, that is, on all balances not in excess of Rs. 3,000. No further deposit, however, will be allowed to be made to the credit of any such account unless the total balance should fall below Rs. 2,000, after which the account will be limited to that sum, exclusive of interest.

4. The Governor General in Council has further decided that, with effect from the 1st April 1889, the total amount of any account opened by a relative or guardian on behalf of a minor shall be limited to Rs. 1,000 exclusive of interest. In the case, however, of all accounts of this character in excess of Rs. 1,000 on that date, interest will continue to be paid on balances not in excess of Rs. 3,000, but no further deposit will be allowed to be made to the credit of any such account, unless the total balance should fall below Rs. 1,000, after which the account will be limited to that sum exclusive of interest.

5. The necessary alterations in the existing Savings Bank rules to bring them into accordance with the present orders will be made hereafter.

6. These orders will also apply to Presidency Savings Banks, the rules for which will be similarly altered with effect from 1st April 1889.

A PROPERTY OWNER'S GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In accordance with section 149 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, notice of transfer of property in Bombay is necessary to be given to the Municipal Commissioner; but to get the property transferred in the assessment department the difficulties are great. Whenever the purchaser or assignee, in accordance with the above section, presents a notice of transfer in the form printed by the Municipality duly signed by him, to the superintendents of wards or their head clerks with the conveyance duly signed by the vendor or assignor and registered in the Registry office for acceptance, the same is not accepted on the ground that the same is not signed before a property-holder, and that it does not bear the signature of the vendor or assignor. The purchaser has thereupon to undergo great inconvenience in getting the same signed by the vendor. It appears that the conveyance, duly signed and registered, is not recognised by the Municipal authorities. Besides, the notice of transfer is required to be presented before 1 p.m. every day, but the superintendents come to office as a rule after 1-30 p.m. Thus the purchaser has to wait in the office for the superintendent's coming and he has to sign the notice before him. In the Collector of Land Revenue's office the practice of giving notice is quite contrary to the above, and is very convenient to the purchaser or notice-giver, who gets a form from the Collector's office and signs it at his house or office and sends the same to the Collector by a sepoy, and immediately the same is accepted by the Collector's clerk. No attestation is necessary. The same can be presented at any time during office hours, and the vendor's or assignor's signature is never asked for on the notice. If the Municipal Commissioner adopts the practice in force in the Collector's office it will be most convenient to all notice-givers in Bombay, and the above difficulties will be dispensed with. There is nothing in the section except as to giving notice.

V. G. P.

NATIVE LADY-VOTERS AT POLLING OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the Municipal elections coming off on Thursday next, as the personal attendance at polling offices of native lady-voters, pardanishin and others, cannot be dispensed with, it would be a boon to them if our Commissioner could see his way to giving polling officers the discretion to receive voting papers from such ladies without making them leave their carriages or to make such other arrangement as may result to their not being exposed to public gaze more than absolutely necessary, and all this without interfering with the requirements of section 28 (j) of the Municipal Act about the right of challenge. If a feasible place could be hit upon, a brief notice might be published by the authorities in Thursday's papers.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Jan. 22 TRIDENT.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE 4th Hyderabad Cavalry will embark at Rangoon on the 23rd February and not as previously ordered.

LIEUTENANT G. DE S. BARROW, Squadron Officer, 4th Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed Adjutant of the regiment.

LIEUTENANT G. C. C. D'AGUILAR, 17th Lancers, proceeds at once to Egypt for employment in the Egyptian Army.

LIEUTENANT H. S. KING, R.E., is transferred from the Military Works Department to the Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners.

ON return from furlough, Captain F. Peel, R.E., is posted to the Rawalpindi Division, Military Works.

ON arrival in India, Lieutenant C. F. Close, R.E., is attached to the Military Works Department, and posted to the Presidency and Oudh Command.

TWO officers having been appointed to the signalling staff of the Lushai Expeditionary Force, one will be withdrawn as soon as the signalling arrangements are perfected.

AN exchange of battalions has been sanctioned between Captain G. W. W. Rochfort-Boyd, 2nd Battalion, and Captain J. E. Watson, 1st Battalion, Manchester Regiment.

OWING to a large number of British troops at Peshawar continuing to suffer from fever, it has been decided to send some sixty non-commissioned officers to Nowshera for change of air.

LIEUTENANT W. F. TILLEY, R.E., is transferred from the Bengal Sappers and Miners to the Military Works Department as an attached officer and is posted to the Meerut Division, Military Works.

THE following postings are ordered:—To 1st Battalion: Lieutenant C. C. Wegg-Prosser, Rifle Brigade. To 2nd Battalion: Second Lieutenant A. H. P. Harrison, Liverpool Regiment, and Lieutenant J. G. Panton, Royal Sussex Regiment.

THE 2-1 Eastern Division Royal Artillery left Calcutta in the Canning on the 11th instant. The vessel will return from Rangoon on the 19th instant with the 12th Bengal Infantry, which corps has been detained at Rangoon on account of cholera.

THE accounts of the force moving against the Shendus and other tribes in the Chittagong Hill Tracts will be audited in the Bengal Presidency, and as no field examiner will be attached to the force, the accounts of the Field Commissariat Office will be audited and adjusted by the Examiner of Commissariat Accounts, Calcutta. There will be no field paymaster with the force, but the commanding officer will have a treasure chest, to the charge of which he can appoint any officer he likes. The only difficulty anticipated will be met with the transport followers, a large number having to be employed. The troops employed will be considered as on field service, and will consist of natives only.

WITH a view to establishing a uniform and correct system of equitation, the Commander-in-Chief desires that eight non-commissioned officers and men selected periodically from each Native Cavalry Regiment shall be put through a course of training as Instructors with the nearest British Cavalry Regiment. In furtherance of this project the Government of India has been pleased to sanction a triennial charge, not exceeding Rs. 950, towards paying the travelling expenses of the non-commissioned officers and men with their horses, selected from certain regiments, which are at a distance of 150 miles and upwards from any station at which a British Cavalry Regiment is serving.

THE VOLUNTEER BALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A lady friend of mine has desired me to ask you, or any of your numerous readers who may be members of the Bombay Volunteers, and likely to know, whether there will be a fancy dress ball held in the Town Hall this year, as in former years, and if so, when it is likely to come off. A reply would oblige,—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Jan. 19. ALICE.

THE NEW MAIL SPECIAL.

THE programme of the weekly fast special for the conveyance of the outward Overland Mails from Calcutta to Bombay will interest many of our readers. The service commences from the 13th February, and the train will start from Howrah every Wednesday until further notice. The table gives the only stations at which it will stop, from which mail and passengers will be booked:—

Stations.	Arr.		Dep.		Remarks.
Howrah	...		20	0	Wednesdays.
Hoogly	20	35	20	38	
Burdwan	21	43	21	48	
Rajbandh	22	40	22	43	
Raneegunge	23	12	23	15	
Asansol	23	32	23	37	
Jamtara	0	15	0	18	Thursdays.
Madhupore	1	0	1	5	
Simultala	2	0	2	3	
Nawadih	2	25	2	30	
Jamooee	2	55	2	58	
Mokameh	3	55	4	0	
Futwah	5	2	5	5	
Bankipore	5	26	5	29	
Dinapore	5	38	5	53	15 minutes halt. Early tea.
Arrah	6	33	6	36	
Buxar	7	40	7	45	
Zamania	8	31	8	34	
Moghal Sarai	9	15	9	45	30 minutes halt. Breakfast.
Mirzapur	10	44	10	47	
Meja Road	11	35	11	38	
Naini	12	8	12	13	
Bargarh	13	11	13	14	
Markundi	14	12	14	15	
Sutna	15	25	15	37	12 minutes halt. Afternoon tea.
Bhadanpur	16	28	16	31	
Katni	17	23	17	26	
Sihora Road	18	21	18	24	
Jubbulpore	19	5	19	40	35 minutes halt. Dinner.

The G. I. P. portion of the programme is still to be issued, but the time of arrival in Bombay will be about 3 p.m. on Fridays. Only through traffic to Bombay will be conveyed by this train, whose maximum load is limited to 10 vehicles.

THERE are cases of fever in the town of Karachi, says the *Phœnix*, in consequence of the unsatisfactory weather. Some cases of cholera have been reported from the Karachi district during the last and the current months. During the fortnight ending the 3rd instant, it was stated in official reports that 66 cases of cholera occurred in talukas within the district, out of which 38 proved fatal. Thirteen mortalities have also occurred from smallpox during the fortnight, out of the total number of 96 cases.

THE Vesuvius Railway, which was opened in 1880 to within 150 yards of the mouth of the crater, has for some time ceased running, and travellers wishing to make the ascent of Mount Vesuvius have been obliged to do so on horseback or on foot. To obviate this fatigue and inconvenience Mr. John M. Cook, managing partner to the well-known tourist firm of Thomas Cook and Son, has recently purchased the entire railway, which he is now having thoroughly repaired and renovated, so as to ensure perfect safety, comfort, and regularity in working. It is expected the railway will be open for traffic on the 1st February. Trains will start at various intervals, according to the number of visitors, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. At the railway station there will be a good restaurant.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to a contemporary:—You are quite right in saying that no one who was not personally acquainted with Laurence Oliphant can have any idea of his charm of manner and conversation. He seldom, even in his latter years, broached the mystical topics in which his thoughts were so much engrossed, but could talk on any subject that turned up. He was to all appearance as thorough a man of the world as could be met with; and to see him at Cairo chatting over a late supper with a noble duke at Shepheard's, or going with Lady Brassey on a picnic to Sakkarah, one would never credit the mystical dreamy side of his nature. I remember witnessing a severe shock to his pride in his philanthropic schemes, among which an endeavour to restore the Jews to the Holy Land was prominent. We went to see the Chief Rabbi of Cairo, and behold the Chief Rabbi had never heard of Mr. Oliphant or his labours for the Hebrew race. It was rather a trial; but he bore it very well. Riding on a donkey to the Serapeum at Memphis, he descanted on parliaments and politics, and declared that since Mr. Gladstone had become a prominent factor in party politics it was impossible to think of re-entering the House of Commons.

MEMORIAL TO THE POPE FROM EAST INDIAN CATHOLICS.

WE have been asked to give publicity to the following memorial to His Holiness the Pope, which has been extensively signed by East Indian Catholics in Bombay, Salsette, and Bassein and goes forward by next mail:—

To His Holiness LEO XIII. Supreme Pontiff of the Universal Church and Father of Christendom, Rome.

Most Holy Father,—As there has been considerable agitation in Bombay among the jurisdictionists of the Bishop of Damaun in consequence of the proceedings of the Goanese Padroadists, who are now trying to obtain a revocation of the recent decisions and decrees of the United Sacred Congregations of the Propagation of the Faith and of the Extraordinary Ecclesiastical affairs, and also a modification of the Concordat lately entered into between Rome and Portugal, we, the undersigned principal members of the East Indian Catholic community, formerly known as the Bombay Portuguese community, British subjects, consider this a fit and proper opportunity to bring to the notice of your Holiness our sentiments and wishes, so that they may receive due consideration in the event of actual arrangements being changed or the Concordat itself modified.

Your Holiness cannot ignore that prior to the execution of the Concordat, the Catholics of Bombay subject to the Portuguese or Goa jurisdiction, who are natives of this country and British subjects, petitioned Rome to be disconnected from the Portuguese Padroado and directly placed under your Holiness, in the same manner as Catholics in Great Britain and Ireland are, with Archbishops and Bishops of British nationality; and several petitions were sent from Bombay, Salsette and Bassein to Monsignor Agliardi, then Apostolic Delegate in the East Indies. A memorial to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay was also forwarded, a copy of which is hereunto annexed, marked A. In addition to it, in or about 1879, your Holiness is aware that the native clergy of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein, at the head of whom was the Reverend Braz Fernandes, now Vicar General of Salsette and Bassein, sent in a petition to your Holiness praying for the extinction of the Padroado in British India.

The Concordat was, however, entered into and no notice taken of our prayers. We, nevertheless, as Catholics, bowed to the decision of your Holiness, always entertaining the hope that justice would be done to us some day when your Holiness was better informed of the real state of affairs in British India, and Bombay in particular.

The Goanese population of Bombay is of a migratory character and is estimated at about 20,000 souls, one-fourth whereof are permanent residents in this country, but the bulk, or say 15,000 persons, are menial servants of Europeans, Parsees, Mahomedans and of members of our own community, without any fixed place of residence, and it is these poor ignorant men, who do not know to read or write, who are blindly led by the Goa members of the Padroado Defence Committe, one of whom had lately gone to Rome and Portugal to advocate the cause of the Ceylon Catholic fishermen and is now the ringleader of the Schismatic party at Ceylon. These Goanese members of the Padroado Defence Committee about three years ago established in Bombay a journal called the "*Anglo Luzitano*", and by misrepresentations and exaggerations tried to impose and illude the editors of the Lisbon and Goa journals, and thus create a tremendous noise and uproar, to the great scandal of the various non-Catholic communities existing in this country. Three years ago, these very men by their sayings, writings and doings made Rome and Portugal believe that all the Padroadists in Bombay, including natives of this country, were against the Propaganda and in favor of the Padroado, and even now a similar attempt is being made, and we are sorry to say the Bishop of Damaum has also issued a Pastoral, a perusal of which will lead one to believe that all his jurisdictionists are in an excited state, consequent on the recent Vatican Decrees, which is contrary to facts.—To put a stop to this deception, we at once caused notices to be forwarded to the Bishop of Damaun, as also to the Chairman of the so-called meeting of the Padroadists composing the Diocese of Damaun, and which was attended by about 1,500 persons, nine-tenths of whom were menial servants, whereas there are about 60,000 Bombayites (natives of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein), British subjects and composing three-fourths of the Diocese of Damaun, who have no sympathy whatever with the Goanese and have protested against the anti-Catholic proceedings of the Goanese Padroadists, as your Holiness will gather from a perusal of the accompanying documents, marked B and C, which will give your Holiness a true description of what has recently passed in this country.

We feel certain that nothing will satisfy these turbulent Goanese Catholics, subjects of the Bishop of Damoun, for they do not seem content with so many important concessions which your Holiness has already made to Portugal, even after the ratification of the Concordat, and at the sacrifice of our real interests and the welfare of the British subjects. By the Concordat, the King of Portugal is a sort of Honorary Patron of the Archdiocese of Bombay, Poona &c., and it has been expressly stipulated in the Concordat that he has the right of presenting a Propaganda Bishop from a list containing three names to be submitted to him in the event of future vacancies; it has also been agreed that the Propaganda Bishop shall provide the Goanese with Goa priests, wherever there may be a large number of Goanese. Moreover, there are many respectable Goa Catholics, who are spiritual subjects of the Archbishop Bombay, and are quite content under him; why, then, all this clamour on the part of of the Goanese clique against the recent Vatican decisions and the Propaganda Bishops? With the exception of the Church at Dabool, built by public subscriptions and which the Goanese call their national Church, though they can hardly do so with reason and justice, and the little chapel at C laba, which belongs to the Goa Government, all the other churches in Bombay, Salsette and Bassein have been built, rebuilt, founded and endowed by the natives of this country, British subjects. Is, then, everything, Most Holy Father, to be conceded to the clamour of these foreigners, who come here to earn their living, and the majority of whom are only temporary sojourners in this country, or, more properly speaking, birds of passage, and is nothing to be granted in consonance with our reasonable wishes and just desires?

The recent Vatican decisions are quite acceptable to us, and it would be to us a pleasure to be united and to become subjects of the Archbishop of Bombay rather than be mixed up with the Goanese; on the other hand, many who are subjects of the Archbishop of Bombay and now prefer residing in Bandora (Diocese of Damaun) have, under the late decisions *nolens volens* to become subjects of the Bishop of Damaun, and though this is not very agreeable to them, still they, as well as the European British soldiers in Belgaum, do not grumble out of obedience to the Holy See, and because they also see that it is otherwise impossible for the affairs of the Indian Catholic Hierarchy to work satisfactorily, and for the evils of the double jurisdiction to be minimised. The Goanese, however, will not open their eyes to the peculiarites of the situation, or to the canon and common laws of the Church and wish everything to suit their individual caprice.

If the Goans coming to Bombay are to have liberty to build churches and schools here and to become parishioners of the Goa churches, why should the Jesuit Fathers not be equally allowed to build chapels and schools in Salsette and Bassein where they are much needed? We would gladly welcome them, for people there have no schools and are living in ignorance and superstition, while nothing is being done by the Bishop of Damaun to provide our children with English education. Many persons now residing in Bombay who are subjects of the Propaganda, like eventually to retire to their native villages in Salsette and Bassein; and why should they be forced to become the subjects of the Bishop of Damaun? But we can well understand that if all these requests were to be granted, things would be worse than they were before the Concordat, and cannot, therefore, be permitted by your Holiness.

In conclusion, we pray your Holiness not to take any notice of the representations of the Goanese meeting, but to confirm the decisions already given: the Goanese agitation will last as long as concessions can be hoped for, and the peace of the Catholic community will be disturbed and the progress of our holy religion retarded.

Prostrating ourselves at the feet of your Holiness, we implore your Apostolic blessing on ourselves, our families and our community in general.—We respectfully remain, Most Holy Father, your Holiness' dutiful and devoted children.

Bombay, 10th Jan. 1889.

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor cures Dyspepsia, and Debility. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

THE JUDGES AND THE HANMANTRAO CASE.

THE following are the minutes submitted by the Hon. Justices Jardine and Birdwood and the Hon. Justice Scott's memorandum with reference to the witnesses in the Hanmantrao case and the Government resolution in reply thereto:—

The High Court of Bombay, 23rd November, 1888.

From the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine, Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, to his Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Reay, G. C. I. E., Governor of Bombay in Council.

My Lord,—During the last vacation of the High Court of Judicature I was the Judge to whom was chiefly confided the administration of the jurisdiction of superintendence and the control of the inferior courts and officers. In the exercise of those duties, I brought under the consideration of the Chief Justice and Judges the sworn statements of certain judicial officers, namely, mamlutdars and magistrates who said that they had purchased their offices, and were still continued in the exercise of their judicial functions. I referred to the record of the trial, Queen-Empress *vs.* Hanmantrao, and the appeal therein, to which record I would ask the attention of your Excellency in Council. I moved the Chief Justice and Judges to make a representation to your Excellency in Council against the continued exercise of judicial powers by officers who had openly confessed to the purchase of their offices, on the ground that such men are corrupt and tempted to pillage the suitors, and that in controlling men manifestly corrupt the jurisdiction of the High Court by way of superintendence, however carefully exercised in manifold modes, is likely to be ineffectual.

2. There was a meeting of the Chief Justice and Judges on the 20th instant, and they declined to move in the matter. It was thought, however, that any Judge who considered that his duty so required might rightly submit his opinion to your Excellency in Council in any judicial matter of great concern.

3. In regard to the subject on which I now address your Excellency in Council, Mr. Justice Birdwood concurs with me in opinion and has so minuted. Mr. Justice Scott, while not joining in any representation to your Excellency in Council, has recorded an opinion that judicial officers who have purchased their offices are unfit for the performance of judicial functions and ought to be removed. As I desire to show his opinion on that point, he has allowed me to append his minute. It was read at our consultation.

4. I had a mind during the vacation to address your Excellency in Council, but I thought it more in accord with custom and precedent to submit my reasons of law for the consideration of the whole Bench, and more respectful to your Excellency's Government to wait until I had heard their deliverance. The partial concurrence I have received encourages me now to act on the view I hold of the personal obligation of my declaration of office: but as my action is based on my view of what in certain high and important matters the law and the constitution require, and as some of these matters are not settled by decision, I am bound to say that the expression of my opinion has less weight, insomuch as it is merely mine.

That opinion is set forth in three minutes. The two first were recorded by me as Vacation Judge, and the last was laid before the Chief Justice and Judges at our consultation.

5. I have, however, less diffidence in laying these views before your Excellency in Council, because I am aware of the watchful care of your Excellency's Government to suppress corruption in all its forms in the territories which have the advantage of being under your presidency, and I doubt not that your Excellency will impute this letter to my regard for the solemn obligation of my office, my wish for the well being of the people, and my reverence for the honour of the Crown.—I have the honour to be, my Lord, your most obedient humble servant.

JOHN JARDINE.

MINUTE RECORDED BY THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE JARDINE.

1. It will be remembered that at the recent trial at Poona, at which one Hanmantrao was convicted and sentenced to two years of rigorous imprisonment and to fine for corrupt acts, in connection with the brocage of judicial offices, certain judicial officers presiding in courts under the superintendence of the High Court of Judicature, viz., as magistrates under the Code of Criminal Procedure, and as mamlutdars with the Civil Jurisdiction conferred by Bombay Act III of 1876, came forward as witnesses, and on oath, and in public, testified to their own acts of corruption in giving large bribes for the purpose of obtaining or keeping these judicial appointments. They were believed by the District Magistrate who tried the case, and by the Sessions Judge who confirmed the sentence on appeal.

2. During the present vacation of the High Court I am one of the Justices discharging by delegation of the Court some of the duties of superintendence of the administration of justice. Since the Court rose certain facts have occurred which I deem it my duty to bring under the consideration of the Chief Justice and Judges. One of these witnesses at the trial of Hanmantrao has again come forward, and on oath and in public has again made his confession of corrupt and criminal behaviour. I refer to Mr. Balkrishna Govind Sindekar, who is both a mamlutdar and a magistrate, and who exercises, besides ordinary powers of magistrates, that of passing sentences of whipping, and also the very special powers specfied in Section 191 of the Code of Criminal Procedure which include that of initiating prosecutions of her Majesty's subjects on his own mere knowledge or even suspicion. This second confession was made before the Commission now sitting at Poona for the trial of Mr. Arthur T. Crawford, the Revenue and Police Commissioner, for bribery and corruption. Mr. Sindekar's evidence has been published in the two principal Bombay newspapers and in other journals; and it shows that in the interval between the confession at the trial of Hanmantrao and that made at the trial of Mr. Crawford, the witness actually exercised his judicial functions, civil and criminal. This appears from the following extract from his deposition before the Commissioners on the 25th October last:—

Q.—Since the Hanmantrao inquiry was over, did you return to your duty?

A.—I did so before the case was disposed of.

Q.—You are still mamlutdar of Chandore and receiving your pay as such?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Since you have admitted that you gave a bribe for getting your transfer cancelled, you still continue in the Government service?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And carry on your magisterial duties?

A.—Yes.

Another witness of higher position, named Pendse, is reported to have deposed on the 29th October that other magistrates in similar predicament, who have either made public confession of corruption, or are charged with corrupt crimes by the Government of Bombay in the proceedings against Mr. Crawford, have resumed their judicial duties. The Advocate-General and the other counsel for the Crown at the trial do not appear to have contested these statements.

3. A criminal complaint charging corrupt acts under the Indian Penal Code has lately been preferred against this Mr. Sindekar, another magistrate named Dabir, and several other officials, before the District Magistrate of Poona in connection with the acts which formed the subjects of confessions. I have also found in the weekly reports of the contents of the native newspapers, which reports are compiled under the orders of the Government of Bombay, and are sent to the High Court in order that we may learn from them, what otherwise we might not know, that many of the native newspapers have published the matter of these confessions, and that several have expressed apprehension at the fact that magistrates who have publicly testified to their own corruption and breach of the criminal law of the land should continue to execute justice in the name of the Queen-Empress.

4. Since these facts came to my knowledge, I have anxiously reflected as to my individual duty pending the vacation. I think it unconstitutional that a person who has purchased his office should pretend for one single day to judge any person under her Majesty's protection. But I am entitled to assume that the statements above quoted from Mr. Sindekar's deposition relate to matters known to the Governor in Council to whom this branch of the prerogative is delegated, and that the prerogative will be exercised for the benefit of the subjects, and that if his Excellency in Council is advised that Mr. Sindekar ought not to be allowed to continue to exercise judicial functions, we will receive the usual intimation before the vacation is over. In the meantime I have directed certain inquiries to be made, and the record of the trial of Hanmantrao to be sent for: and in the interval I would submit to the consideration of my learned brethren the question whether the Chief Justice and Judges, on whom the law imposes the duty of superintending the courts of the mamlutdars and magistrates, can effectually perform this most important duty where persons who have purchased the judicial office are allowed to retain it before they have had time to show repentance, before pardon and without indemnity.

5. I would fain express my opinion that as pure waters cannot be drawn from a polluted spring, justice cannot proceed from a corrupt source. As Lord Bacon writes—"The place of justice is a hallowed place: and therefore not only the Bench, but the foot-

pace and precints and purprise thereof ought to be preserved without scandal and corruption: for certainly, grapes (as the Scripture saith) will not be gathered of thorns or thistles; neither can justice yield her fruit with sweetness amongst the briars and brambles of catching and pulling clerks and ministers." All history shows that where the lower Judges are corrupt, instances of injustice or oppression may occur which the Superior Courts of Superintendence may never be able to redress and perhaps may never hear of.

6. I do not propose to deal with persons who, though charged by the Government with corruption, have not confessed nor been convicted. I confine my remarks to those judicial officers under the superintending jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature, who have publicly confessed to the purchase of their offices. As regards them, I am of opinion, as a matter of law, that it is not a constitutional exercise of the prerogative to appoint such persons to the Bench of Justice, or retain them there, and my reasons are as follows:—

7. Firstly, the honour of the Sovereign is concerned in the pure administration of justice.

It was urged on behalf of the Commons of England at the impeachment of the Lord High Chancellor, the Earl of Macclesfield for the sale of judicial offices, that "the King having the executive power, or the administration of ordinary justice lodged in him, is in consequence obliged to provide and appoint capable and sufficient officers, necessary for the due execution of justice in his several courts for the benefit of his subjects: his coronation oath proves this.

Again, it was said by Lord Campbell, when as Lord Chief Justice of England he affirmed the privilege of the ordinary subject to petition the Crown through the Secretary of State for the removal of a magistrate for misconduct, that "her Majesty has an interest in the matter, for she is to see that all in authority under her do their duty, and that justice is duly admimistered to all her subjects." (*Bush vs. Harrison*, 25 L. J., Q. B., 29th.) In a late debate in the House of Lords, where the trial by commission of Mr. G. H. Wilson, of the Bombay Civil Service, was discussed, Lord Cross, the Secretary of State for India, spoke of the provision of uncorrupt persons as Judges as coming under this principle.

8. Secondly, the prerogative of the Crown and the jurisdiction of superintendence of her Majesty's High Court of Judicature are both intended to benefit the subject. But this honour of the Crown and the well-being of the subject are both endangered where offices are executed by men who have purchased them. This is the reason stated by Russell on Crimes of the criminal nature of such purchases. What says Hawkins in his pleas of the Crown? That the happiness of both king and people depends on the due execution of offices, which is in danger when they are disposed of, not to those who are most able to execute them, but to those who are most able to pay for them. He adds that those who purchase their offices are under a great temptation to abuse their power by bribery and extortion and other acts of injustice in order to make their bargain answer their expectations. This argument was pressed over and over again by the Commons of England against the Earl of Macclesfield, when the Earl urged in his own defence that there was a great distinction between the sale of justice, *i. e.*, the taking of bribes from suitors, as did Lord Chancellor Bacon, and the sale of an office of justice, which, the Earl argued, was not illegal. The Commons argued that both practices were infractions of Magna Charta, "nulli vendemus justitiam aut rectum" which, according to Coke, is spoken in the person of the king, who in law is present in his own Courts of Justice, speaking these words: and that the sale of an office of justice was to sell the whole body of suitors of the court in the gross to the exaction and oppression of the under officers. These offices cannot be sold, they said, because the king himself cannot be supposed to suffer them to be put to sale.

9. The Statute of Edward VI., which was extended to appointments made by the East India Company, by 49 Geo. III., C. 126, made the person who purchased the office forfeit it. The reason of this Statue has been interpreted in Parliament in the case of Godolphin vs. Tudor (1 Bro. P. C., 135) where the Lords held that a person who had bought the deputation of an office was manifestly under a temptation to oppress and exact in his office to save himself: which was the chief inconvenience the Statue intended to provide against, so they confirmed the unanimous judgment of the Queen's Bench. In Rex vs. Vaughan (4 Burr. 2494) when Lord Mansfield presided in that Court, the attempt to bribe a Secretary of State to procure an office was held to be an offence at common law. "Whereever it is a crime to take," said that great Judge, "it is a crime to give: they are reciprocal and in many cases, especially in bribery at elections to Parliament, the attempt is a crime: it is complete on his side who offers it." The trial of the Earl of Macclesfield was cited.

10. It is thus settled that the offer and the gift of bribe are each *malum in se*.

Whether these acts should be made punishable in India, is a question which was much discussed by Lord Macaulay and the framers of the Penal Code and by the Commissioners who wrote the second report, dated the 24th June, 1847, in paras. 87 and 88 of which is to be found information about the widespread prevalence of bribery in Courts of Justice in India at that time. The Indian Legislature made the offer or gift of a bribe to a public servant to procure an office offences under the Indian Penal Code.

11. But even where no offence punishable with fine or imprisonment is charged, there may be reasons for protecting the suitors from officers of justice whose conduct or character tends to endanger the public interest. One instance will be found in the case, In Re Grant, 7 Moore P. C. where the Lords of the Judicial Committee of her Majesty's Privy Council recognized the sacred responsibility vested in the Supreme Court, and upheld the removal of a master for minor delinquencies—I quote the language of the judgment of the Privy Council—on the ground that "the administration of justice must be kept most pure and free from suspicion."

12. Thirdly, I am not aware of an instance where a person confessing himself, or otherwise legally proved guilty of corruption or other serious crime or misdemeanour, has been retained on the Commission of the Peace. Probity is as much essential to the due execution of judicial office in the remote districts and among the ignorant people of an Indian Province as in the realm of England. But in England the difference between the Justice of the Peace who bought or bargained for his office and the "best and most lawful men" who alone were to be appointed was well ascertained centuries ago, as appears from the directions to the Chancellor's in 12 Rich. 2 C., 2 and 11 Hen. IV. Roll Parl. Num. 28. The Masters in Chancery who to the grievous injury of the suitors and ultimately of the tax-payer bought their offices from the Earl of Macclesfield were, it is true, continued therein and exempted from criminal prosecution. But this exemption from the Statute of Edward VI and the Common Law was by Special Act of Parliament, the Indemnity Act, II Geo. I., C. 2, which pardoned them beforehand on condition of their making full disclosure. The King's Ministers also introduced other Bills which passed into law for the purpose of affording new and elaborate protection of the suitors from those spoliators and embezzlers. But for all this the authority of Parliament was required, the contention of the Commons being that Lord Macclesfield ought to have dismissed the Masters because they had purchased their offices.

13. Fourthly, the law as it stands affords no special protection to judical officers who have procured their offices by bribery, and have confessed to the fact. Any person subject to the jurisdiction of such an officer may apply to have him removed and any one may prosecute him up to conviction. Thus in the absence of pardon or indemnity he stands in a very precarious position and exposed to more than ordinary temptation. The public confession intimates to all that he has been corrupt: the fact that he offered a bribe and is out of pocket makes people think he will accept a bribe. So the dishonest intriguer thinks he has an advantage over the honest suitor.

14. At the present time when the Executive Government are alleging many charges of corruption against Mr. Crawford, implicating many of the servants of Government, I think the dictum of the Lords of the Privy Council that the administration of justice must be kept most pure and free from suspicion has more than ordinary force. Let these corrupt persons find places where they will, but not on the Judicial Bench. If in ordinary time such persons cannot be retained as Judges the law ought not in times of disturbance to be strained in order to keep them there. See Lord Denman's judgment in *Reg.* vs. *Badger*.

15. Under the law here the power of suspending and removing magistrates is vested in the Governor in Council. The High Courts have frequently aided the various Governments by reporting to them instances in which officers under their judicial superintendence have shown their incapacity or misconduct. I often did this when I was Judicial Commissioner of Burma. The same is done from time to time by sessions judges and district magistrates. In one instance in our record a former Chief Justice—Sir Mathew Sausse—as "the head of the Judicial Department in this Presidency" stated to the Governor in Council what he thought were objections to the appointment of a military officer to be Judge of a Small Cause Court and was courteously listened to.

16. I take it that in dealing with matters of this sort the Governor in Council uses his powers on the same principles as the Keeper of the Great Seal who in England "acts as the responsible adviser of the Crown in the exercise of the prerogative." The Indian practice under which the High Courts (which have a jurisdiction similar to that of the Queen's Bench) report to Government, or the Government consults them in such matters, as existed, I believe, from before the time of the erection of the Supreme Courts, and is in substantial accord with the practice of England. In England when testimony has been given in a Court of Justice impeaching the conduct of magistrates the matter has been frequently ordered by the Courts of Superior Jurisdiction or the Judges thereof to be laid before the Lord Chancellor" to enable him to judge whether or not such magistrates ought to be continued in the Commission of the Peace. *The King vs. Jolliffe*. 4. T. R. 290. I am of opinion that we should draw the attention of the Governor in Council to the sworn testimony of Mr. Sindekar, and perhaps that of Mr. Dabir, for a similar purpose, or at any rate in order that the exercise of judicial functions by him or them should be at least suspended for the present, and until the excitment caused by the many charges of corruption alleged by the Government has been allayed by a determination of Mr. Crawfords case. I think that our declarations of office impose on each of the Judges a personal obligation: the administration of the justice must be kept most pure, and "Est boni judicis amplaire justitiam."

JOHN JARDINE.

5th November, 1888.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE JARDINE'S MINUTE OF THE 5TH NOVEMBER, 1888.

Since I wrote my minute the Bombay newspapers of the 7th November have published the deposition of one Balwant Narayan Dabir given on the 5th November before the Commissioners for the trial of Mr. A. T. Crawford. I quote from this man's confession, as the facts he has stated shew very plainly the opportunities for corrupt gain which corrupt magistrates and Judges enjoy, and confirm the view taken of the purchasers of judicial offices by the Courts and Parliament of England. I may add that when I was District Judge and Sessions Judge of the backward and wild district of Khandeish, where this Mr. Dabir has been a magistrate and mamlutdar from the 9th January, 1888, until some time in October, 1888, I had occasion to suspend a Subordinate Judge for suspected corruption. This Mr. Dabir has now deposed that even after he made confession on oath and in public before the District-Magistrate of Poona in August during the trial of Hanmantrao of his corrupt and criminal acts, the Government continued to keep him in his judicial offices as magistrate and mamlutdar until October. He seems to have come to the end of some acting appointment, and I hope is not now on the Bench.

His statements were that in January, 1886, he was made a clerk on Rs. 40 a month. In June 1887, he wished to get himself made a mamlutdar and at once set to work to bribe, the corrupt initiative proceeding from him. Between 22nd June, 1887, and 9th August, 1887, he borrowed Rs. 3,200, without giving any security from a money-lender in the place where he was then clerk and was afterwards magistrate and mamlutdar. His pay was only Rs. 40 a month at this time. Since he became magistrate and mamlutdar he drew Rs. 112, 12 monthly pay. He had contrived since to pay back Rs. 1,000 of the money he borrowed. He says he paid Rs. 3,000 as a bribe to get the appointment of mamlutdar.

From what transpired at the trial of Hanmantrao and from the charges preferred by the Government against Mr. Crawford which implicate a great many other magistrates, some of whom have summary powers of whipping and of starting prosecutions on their own suspicion, I am apprehensive that other men like this Mr Dabir are still allowed to preside over Courts under the superintendence of the High Court, even though the Government has had notice as in Mr. Dabir's case of this corruption and raising of money. I would, therefore, seek immediate consideration of the whole subject as it is next to impossible for the High Court to exercise superintendence effectually over such men: for the Court is not an Argus with a hundred eyes nor a Briareus with a hundred hands.

9th November 1888. JOHN JARDINE.

MINUTE LAID BEFORE A MEETING OF THE JUDGES ON THE 20TH NOVEMBER, 1888.

Present: Sargent, C. J.; Bayley, J.; Birdwood, J.; Jardine, J.; and Parsons, J.

1. The vacation of the Court has come to an end, and we have received no intimation that Mr. Sindekar or any other magistrate, who has testified to his own corrupt and criminal conduct, has been deprived of the right to exercise civil or criminal jurisdiction.

2. I notice in a newspaper report of the proceedings of the Commissioners for the trial of Mr. Crawford on the 18th instant, that two other magistrates, Mr. Ganesh Pandurang Thakar and Mr. Daji Balal Paranjpe, have come forward as witnesses on behalf of the Crown, and have deposed to the payment of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000, respectively, as bribes for the purpose of purchasing their offices. They also deposed that they are still employed as mamlutdars of Walva and of Jamkhed, and their names are shown as such in the "Bombay Quarterly Civil List corrected to the 1st October, 1888," pp, 83, 84, and 89, and as being magistrates of the second class, which means that they can pass sentences of imprisonment not exceeding six months, fine not exceeding Rs. 200, and whipping.

3 We have received the record of the proceedings in the Queen-Empress vs Hanmantrao on the sworn complaints of Mr Sindekar and Mr. Dabir before the District Magistrate of Poona and the proceedings before the Sessions Judge of Poona on appeal of the convict Hanmantrao. This record contains the depositions of Mr Sindekar and Mr. Dabir.

4 The Sessions Judge defines the guilt of the givers of bribes in the following words:—

"How, then, are Dabir, Sathbhai and Jawarkar accomplices with Hanmantrao in the alleged offence? The answer is because they say they gave or assisted in giving the money. Illustration A to Section 109, Indian Penal Code runs:—

A offers a bribe to B, a public servant, as a reward for showing A some favour in the exercise of B's official functions. B accepts the bribe. A has abetted the offence defined in Section 161."

5. In this case and at the trial before the Commissioners' the accomplice witnesses were asked questions with a view to ascertain if some servants of the Crown had promised them pardon, indemnity, or favour on their disclosing the whole truth. Whether the Government has been advised that an unpardoned accomplice, who makes a full disclosure, had an equitable title to retain his judicial office on the analogy of the equitable title which some confessing accomplices acquire to a recommendation for the mercy of the Crown, we have no means of knowing.

6. But I think that such advice and opinion is wrong in law, as the Parliament and the Courts regard the purchaser of a judicial office as an extortioner who will pillage the suitors. This reason of the Statute V. and VI., Edward VI., C. 16, seems to me applicable where the Statute itself is not in force especially in India where bribery is common. In Bacon's Abridgment under title, Pardon H, is the following:—

"It seems agreed that notwithstanding the King's pardon to a simonist coming into church, contrary to the purport of the 31 Iliz., C. 6, or to an officer coming into his office, by a corrupt bargain, contrary to the purport of V. and VI., Edw. VI., C. 16, may save such clerk or officer from any criminal prosecution, in respect of the corrupt bargain; yet it shall not enable the clerk to hold the church, nor the officer to retain the office, because they are absolutely disabled by Statute." For this Coke upon Littleton, 120 and 3, Institute 154, are cited among other authorities.

7. But I would urge that there is no need to amplify the statement of law that manifestly corrupt persons may not sit as Judges under an English Sovereign. There has been no tolerance of corrupt Judges since the Revolution. Indeed, two Lord Chancellors have resigned since that period in consequence of improper dealing with judicial offices. To allow any persons who has fraudulently connected himself with actual bribing to stay on the judicial bench would be a return to the practice of times, when the nature of allegance was not properly understood.

8. The objection to Judges who have purchased their offices was, as I have pointed out, based by the Parliament of England on Magna Charta. "the great Statute which is so dear to all English subjects and hath been two and thirty times confirmed." Chalmer's Colonial Opinions, p. 375. But it is on the observance by the Crown of the Great Charter, the Bill of Rights, and other great constitutional laws, that the allegiance of the subject depends, as was remarked by Chief Justice Norman: (In the matter of Ameer Khan, 6 Ben. L. R., 452) and it would be strange indeed, as he says, if a great popular assembly like the Parliament of England had put into the power of a legislature which has not, and in the nature of things could not have, any representative character, the power of abrogating or tempering with such fundamental laws. The maxim is "protectio trahit subjectionem et subjectio protectionem." But how can the aggrieved subject be protected when the Judges have an inducement to pillage? To use Lord Bacon's words, they will justify the resemblance of their courts to the bush, whereunto while the sheep lies for defence in weather, he is sure to lose part of the fleece.

9. There is abundant evidence of a widespread practice in India of exacting bribes from suitors. I refer to the second report of the Commissioners on the Indian Penal Code mentioned in para. 10 of my minute of the 5th November, and to the printed volume compiled some years after about "khatpat." or intrigue in Bombay. The allegations made at the trial of Mr. Crawford, if true, point to a similar state of things; the amounts paid for offices being very large in proportion to the salaries and easily borrowed and soon paid back. Two judges of the Sadar Adawlat of Bombay, the highest Court of the East India Company in this Presidency, were, about the year 1853, removed by Lord Falkland's Government for acts and conduct far short of personal corruption.

10. Since I wrote the above I have seen in the newspapers of the 19th November a telegram from Government. I quote the following from the *Bombay Gazette*—"We have been requested to give publicity to the following telegram from the Secretary to Government to the Honourable Mr. Latham, the Advocate-General:—

Please contradict publicly statements in newspapers concerning appointment of Committee to consider expediency of retention in service of Government officers who are witnesses in Crawford case, and regarding repudiation by Government of guarantee given by Ommanney. They are utterly devoid of any foundation."

The officer addressed and requested to make the public contradiction of what the newspapers have said, the Advocate-General, is the officer who, under Section 144 of Act X of 1875, may exhibit to the High Court informations for all purposes for which her Majesty's Attorney-General may exhibit informations on behalf of the Crown in the Court of Queen's Bench or Exchequer.

11. If the Judges will refer to Hansard's Debates, Vol. 177 to 180, about the proceedings which led to the Resolution of the House of Commons of the 3rd July 1865 in consequence of which Lord Chancellor Westbury resigned, they will find, I think, that no objection was taken to the Lord Chancellor removing corrupt persons from judicial office or inducing them to resign. The Lord Chancellor was censured "for sanctioning the grant of retiring pensions to public officers over whose heads grave charges are impending and in filling up the vacancies made by retirement of such officers whereby great encouragement has been given to corrupt practices."

12 I have considered whether in the use of the prerogative any one suit or process may in time of peace be considered so exceptional as to warrant a departure from the usual principles on which the Crown and its Ministers act. I do not find any such doctrine laid down. It is said by Mr Justice Stephen in his History of the Criminal Law Vol 11. p 65, that as between the Sovereign and the subject there can be no such thing as an Act of State. The power of a Governor is limited by his Commission, Musgrave vs. Pulido, L. R, 5 Ap. C., 102: and I presume his discretion is *scire quid sit justum*, but *scire per legem*. Our judicial discretion is the same: and I have, therefore, before moving my learned brethren, done my best to ascertain the doctrines of our law, as shown in the books and cases, and as interpreted by her Majest's Privy Council and by Imperial Parliament. It appears to me that we have a reasonable ground to address the Government on the matter, because of the difficulty of exercising a constant and minute judicial superintendence over Judges manifestly corrupt; and I think we can best show our high respect for those to whom her Majesty entrusts the Government of the Presidency by laying before them the legal reasons and solemn precedents on which we base our opinion. We must regard the purity of the administration of justice as a matter of Imperial concern, and I think that we should follow the precedent * set by Chief Justice Sir Matthew Sausse, and request that our minutes be forwarded to her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council.

JOHN JARDINE.

MINUTE RECORDED BY THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE SCOTT ON MR. JUSTICE JARDINE'S MINUTE CONCERNING THE RETENTION OF CORRUPT MEN IN JUDICIAL OFFICES.

I concur with Mr. Justice Jardine that judicial officers, who have confessed to having purchased their offices, are unfit for the performance of judicial functions, and ought to be removed from office. It is impossible to argue that a violator of the law can properly remain its administrator. The purchase of office leads to the selling of justice in order to recoup the purchase, and the Penal Code rightly treats it as a criminally corrupt act punishable with fine and imprisonment. But I confess to some doubt whether the High Court would be within its province in presenting the proposed remonstrance to the Governor in Council, against the retention of Messrs. Sindekar and Dabir in office. My colleagues of longer standing, and those of the Civil Service, will have a fuller acquaintance with our powers, but my present opinion is that although the retention in office is improper, wrong to the people, and injurious to the character of our whole judicial administration, still the High Court, acting as a body, and not as simple members of the public, would exceed their judicial powers if they called upon Government to suspend or dismiss these men. I cannot find anything in our Charter, or in the two Codes of Procedure, the three documents where our powers are defined, that justifies us in pointing out *nostro motu* a violation of the constitution or an improper use of executive power. It seems to me we are bound in our position as Judges to wait till a specific case is brought before us by the public over whom we are placed as administrators of the law before we express a judicial opinion. In the matter of advice the Government possesses its own legal advisers, and I cannot find our powers go beyond.

(*a*) The exercise of all power, authority and jurisdiction possessed by the late Supreme Court. This authority is expressly stated in the Charter to be the same as that possessed by the Court of Queen's Bench in England.

(*b*) The exercise of a superintending power over all courts subject to our appellate jurisdiction.

(*c*) The exercise of certain powers of revision under Section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code and Sections 435—439 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Thus the Judges are supervisors of all inferior courts as well as Judges for the determination of civil and criminal suits and charges. But this supervision is confined to the superintendence of the inferior Judges in their conduct of the judicial business confided to them. A system of check and control over their work has been devised which lays before the High Court periodically the number of cases disposed of by each judicial officer, the amount of his arrears and details of a similar character. Explanations are constantly required, irregularities are rebuked and corrected; but all this supervision, as far as I can gather, is connected with the specific judicial work that has been performed by subordinate judicial officers. Dismissal and even transfer are not within our powers; they require the intervention of Government. That is my interpretation of our statutory functions. If, however, as a matter of fact, and from what I hear of the powers actually exercised, it may well be so, the High Court, at the request of Government, does control the appointment and powers of subordinate judicial officers, if its superintending power is not confined to the supervision of their judicial acts, then, I think, we should be fully justified in moving Government concerning the retention of these men in office. I may be mistaken in my view of our powers, and I shall be very glad to find that we need not wait for some specific act of judicial misconduct. I think our superintendening functions will be of little avail if such men as Sindekar and Dabir are allowed to remain in office, and if my colleagues are of opinion that the proposed remonstrance would not be beyond our province I will gladly concur, as their removal, or at any rate their immediate suspension, seems to me absolutely necessaay to the purity of our judicial administration. But I am loth to forward to Government any remonstrance which may prove a *brutum fulmen*.

From the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood, Judge of H. M's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, to his Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Reay, G. C. I E., Governor in Council.

The High Court of Bombay, 29th November 1888.

My Lord—Mr Justice Jardine has shown me the letter, dated the 23rd instant, which he has addressed to your Excellency in Council, on the subject of the continued exercise of judicial powers by certain officers who recently deposed in a certain case that they had purchased their offices.

2. To that letter are appended copies of minutes recorded by Mr Justice Jardine and Mr Justice Scott. I concur in the opinions expressed in those minutes as to the necessity of suspending officers who have admitted corrupt conduct from the exercise of judicial functions; and I take the same view of my own individual duty in this matter as has been taken by Mr. Justice Jardine. I am one of the two Judges who ordinarily advise your Excellency's Government on behalf of the High Court, as to the investiture of magistrates with cetain powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure; and now that the question has arisen whether certain magistrates are fit to exercise the powers with which they have hitherto been entrusted, I think it incumbent on me, not only to form an opinion on the question, but, if that opinion is unfavourable to the magistrates concerned, to communicate it also to your Excellency, with a view to such action on the part of your Excellency's Government as the circumstances may demand. Accordingly, I submit for the consideration of your Excellency in Council the appended minute in which I have recorded my opinion on this subject.—I have the honour to be, my Lord, your most obedient servant,

H. BIRDWOOD.

MINUTE RECORDED BY THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE BIRDWOOD.

I concur with Mr. Justice Jardine as to the necessity of our making a recommendation to Government in this matter, to which my own attention was also directed during the vacation. I wished to bring it before the Chief Justice and Judges at our first meeting in Chambers after the re-opening of the court. My object has been fully secured by the course adopted by Mr. Justice Jardine as vacation Judge; the whole question having been thoroughly discussed at our meeting on Tuesday last.

I concur in much that Mr. Justice Scott has written, but do not share his doubts as to the propriety of our addressing Government. With reference to the remarks at the close of his minute, I am of opinion that we should not be travelling beyond our province in making a recommedation about these magistrates.

It is pointed out by Sir James Stephen in his History of the Criminal Law in England (Vol. III, page 327) that the High Courts in India exercise functions in the administration of both civil and criminal justice to which there is nothing analogous in England. Besides the powers of appeal and reference we have the power of general superintendence and inspection over the inferior Courts "which is possessed by no authority in England over any court whatsoever. . ." "The check on judicial neglect or misbehaviour which is secured in England by the interest taken by the public in the administration of justice and by the comments of the Press is supplied in India partly by the power of appeal in the hands of the parties and partly by the power of revision vested in the High Court.

When a former Chief Justice Sir M Sausse was of opinion that the appointment of a military officer to act as judge of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmednugger was improper, he strenuously protested "as head of the Department of Justice in Bombay" against what he believed to be the "retrograde policy of Government, whose "serious attention" he felt "bound to call" to the "evil tendency" of such appointments which he said necessarily weakened public confidence in the administration of justice and left the executive open to the charge of injudicious exercise of the judicial patronage. I do not think that it was ever suggested that in writing his letter of the 1st May 1865 regarding Major Lester's appointmant, the late Chief Justice exceeded his duty in any way.

Since 1865, the connection of the High Court with the judicial administration of the Presidency has been made more practical and definite by express legislation and by certain special arrangements entered into with the Government regarding the promotions and transfers of subordinate judges and the investiture of magistrates with certain powers. By Act XIV of 1869, the High Court is empowered to make rules relating to the appointment of the ministerial officers of civil courts and their punishment for misconduct or neglect in the performance of their duties. It is also empowered to prescribe tests according to which persons seeking to be appointed subordinates judges, and not otherwise qualified as advocates, vakils, or graduates in law, must qualify for the duties of a subordinate judge. The High Court can also appoint Commissioners to make a formal and public enquiry into the truth of any imputation of a subordinate judge's misconduct; and it has long been the practice for the High Court to recommend all promotions of subordinate judges from one grade to another and from the second to the first class, and also all transfers of subordinate judges from one court to another. Again, under the Court Fee's Act of 1870, the High Court makes rules for the remuneration of the peons and all others persons employed by leave of a court in the service or execution of processes.

Under a recent arrangement with Government proposals by district magistrates for the grant of certain powers to subordinate magistrates are made through the High Court. We advise as to the grant of these powers after making such enquiries as to the fitness of the magistrates to exercise them as we think necessary. We are recognized as the proper advisers in such matters and the arrangment is in advantageous and proper one in every way.

It cannot, therefore, be said that the personal character of any judicial officer, subject to our jurisdiction, is a matter with which are not concerned or as to which we can show indifference. It being our duty to make recommendations for the grant of certain powers to magistrates, we should, I think, be only performing our duty if, on our becoming aware of any circumstances affecting any particular magistrate, which tended to show that he could no longer be safely entrusted with magisterial powers, we were to make such further recommendations as the circumstances seemed to us to require.

And there are again special considerations connected with our revisional jurisdiction under the Code of Criminal Procedure which satisfy me that we can with propriety advise Government on such an occasion as the present. The exercise of our revisional powers is not unattended with difficulty. Still, in a large number of cases, we are able annually to give such redress as the law contemplates by correcting illegal or improper findings, sentences and orders of the subordinate courts. We exercise these powers on the assumption that the officers presiding in the subordinate courts are honest and honestly placed on record their opinions on questions of law and fact coming before them. If, however, at any time, we find that magistrates who have admitted corrupt conduct are allowed to try cases, the difficulties attending the duty of revision may become unduly and strangely complicated. There ought to be no objection, therefore, to our endeavouring by every means in our power, to prevent any complication or confusion or injustice which might possibly arise from any such cause. As observed by their Lordships of the Privy Council in Kerakoose vs. Serle and others (III M. I. A., 329):—"It is of great importance in all countries, and more particularly in a country like India, that no officer of a Court of Justice should be ever exposed to the suspicion, that in the discharge of his official duties his conduct may be influenced by any personal consideration," and "when there is room for the operation of sinister motives, the belief of their operation can hardly be excluded from the minds of the parties." If these remarks are true as regards the officers of courts, how much more forcible must be their application to the judges and magistrates who preside in our courts? If it is true that any persons who have admitted the purchase of magisterial offices are at this moment discharging magisterial duties, I think that we ought to recommend their removal from such offices. Under the English law, a person who purchases an office or gives any reward or profit for the purchase thereof, or agrees or promises to do so, commits a misdemeanour and forfeits to the Queen any right which he may have in the office, and is disabled to hold the office for life, and it is not lawful to the Queen to dispense him from such disability (Stephens Digest, page 81). This being the law in England and its principle being presumably applicable throughout her Majesty's dominions, I do not see how, on the present occasion, we can be rightly silent.

27th November, 1888.

H. BIRDWOOD.

No. 6772 of 1888.
Judicial Department.
Bombay Castle, 11th December, 1888.

Letter from the Honourable Mr. Justice Jardine, Judge of her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, dated 23rd November, 1888—Stating that he moved the Chief Justice and Judges to make a representation to Government against the continued exercise of judicial powers by certain officers, who had confessed to the purchase of their offices, but that they declined to move in the matter. Explaining the reasons why he felt constrained to fulfil his personal obligation, and enclosing three minutes on the subject.

Letter from the Honourable Mr Justice Birdwood, Judge of her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, dated 29th November, 1888—Stating that Mr. Justice Jardine has shown him the letter, dated 23rd November, addressed by him to Government on the subject of the continued exercise of judical powers by certain officers, who recently deposed, in a certain case that they had purchased their offices. Making remarks, and submitting, for the consideration of Government, with reference to that letter, a minute in which he has recorded his opinion on the subject.

Resolution.—Having given his most attentive consideration to these individuals and extra-judicial representations from two of the Honourable Judges of the High Court, the Governor in Council feels constrained to observe that the course taken by them is extremely inconvenient. It is the primary duty of a Judge to hold his mind perfectly free for the unfettered discharge of his high and special functions. The conduct of the officers denounced by the Honourable Mr. Justice Jardine and the Honourable Mr. Justice Birdwood has already been made a matter of criminal imputation, and their case has been called for by the High Court in the exercise of its revisionary jurisdiction. Under such circumstances, the Governor in Council cannot follow the example of the Honourable gentlemen since he considers that it would be both injudicious and unjust on the part of Government to take action upon the unjudicial denunciation now submitted to him.

2. At the close of the proceedings the Judges, who may have dealt with the case, may or may not feel called upon to lay information before Government of facts which have come to light. The Governor in Council will then be prepared to give his careful and ready attention to any indication presented by the High Court as arising out of the matter judicially dealt with by that authority.

(Signed) W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

From the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine, to his Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Reay, G. C. I. E., Governor of Bombay in Council.

My Lord,—In acknowledging the receipt of Government Resolution, No. 6772 of the 11th ultimo, in reply to our letters quoted in the heading of the Resolution, we desire to place on record an expression of our regret that it should not have been apparent to your Excellency in Council that our minutes were written in the exercise of the important jurisdiction of superintendence, and that our letters forwarding those minutes were prompted only by a sense of our duty in regard to the interests of the Judicial Administration of the country, without reference to the result of any pending trial or judicial proceeding, and were addressed to your Excellency in Council as the only authority by whom the object we had in view could be secured.—We have the honour to be your Lordship's most obedient servants.

H. M. BIRDWOOD.
JOHN JARDINE.

HIGH COURT.—JAN. 22.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

CLAIM ON A DEPOSIT NOTE.

MAHOMED HAJEE CASSUM AND ANOTHER vs. THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

THIS suit was brought to recover a sum of Rs. 15,000 deposited by the father of the plaintiffs, Cassum Abdool Sakur, with the defendants on the 17th July 1886, for two months, to bear interest at the rate of 5½ per cent. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker, Dinshaw, and Kanga, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Chitty, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs' father, after having deposited the amount in question, died in September 1886, and at the end of the period mentioned in the deposit note, the plaintiffs as heirs of the deceased, applied for the amount, which the Bank refused to pay until the plaintiffs had obtained letters of administration. Mr. Inverarity said that his clients, Cutchee Memons, were members of an undivided family, in consequence of which there was no need of obtaining letters of administration, the survivors having a right to claim the property.

Mr. Chitty contended that the Bank was not bound to pay any interest at all, as the correspondence, which commenced in March 1887, ended only in November 1888, and that the plaintiffs took no further steps for the recovery of the money. It was always ready for payment; and if it was not claimed, it was not the fault of the Bank.

The Judge: When was the money first asked to be paid?

Mr. Chitty: In September 1886.

The Judge: The allegation is that the money has been wrongly kept.

Mr. Chitty said he would prove that the money was kept to current account, and that the only interest that could be claimed was 2 per cent.

The Judge: But you have not shown that the plaintiffs asked you to place the money to current account.

Mr. Chitty said that at that time both the claimants were minors, one of them being still a minor; and it would have been unsafe for the Bank to pay such a large sum of money without any proof that the persons were entitled to it.

The Judge, considering that the defendants were liable to pay more than 2 per cent. interest, as the Bank had, no doubt, made use of the money, passed a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 15,000, with interest at 5½ per cent. from 17th July to 16th September 1886, and at 4½ per cent. after that date. Costs of both parties to come out of the fund in hand.

DISPUTE REGARDING A CHARITABLE FUND.

JEJEEBHOY MANCHERJEE MERWANJEE JEJEEBHOY AND NINE OTHERS vs. BYRAMJEE JEJEEBHOY AND EIGHTEEN OTHERS.

The plaintiffs prayed that the trust of the will of Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy be carried into execution under the direction of the court; that the fund be administered by the court, and that the rights of the parties and the income and accumulations thereof be ascertained and declared; that the accumulations of income of the fund may be divided between the parties; and that in making such division, the sum of Rs. 62,324 and interest be deducted from the share payable to the heirs and legal representatives of the late Sorabjee Jejeebhoy; that it may be declared who are entitled to be trustees of the fund; that a proper trust-deed and a proper scheme for the future management of the charities be settled; and that the sum of Rs. 2,064-3-3 with interest be paid out of the fund to the plaintiffs, the executors of Bomonjee Jejeebhoy. That the rights of all parties to the family house in Borah Bazaar Street be ascertained and declared, and the house divided between the persons entitled to it; that it may be declared who are entitled to be trustees of the fire-temple at Upper Colaba and of the house set apart for the maintenance thereof; that an account may be taken of the rents and profits of the two houses in Rampart Row received by the defendant, Byramjee Jejeebhoy, of the application thereof, and of the past management of the fund; and that, if necessary, the estate of Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy be administered under the directions of the court, &c. Mr. Lang and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Bonorjee and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiffs. The Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the defendant, the Advocate-General, Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Chitty, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the first defendant; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim, appeared for the defendant Ruttonbai, widow of the late Sorabjee Jejeebhoy, and her four sons. The rest of the defendants were unrepresented.

The plaintiffs' case was shortly this. Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy, prior to his death, made a will on the 18th April 1849, appointing his four sons, Merwanjee, Bomonjee, Sorabjee, and Byramjee, his executors and trustees, and directing that, on their deaths, their eldest and other sons should conduct the affairs of the estate. The testator directed, among other things, that out of his property a sum of two lakhs of rupees should be set apart and a fund established in the name of himself and his four sons; and that the remainder of this income of the fund, after having bestowed several charities, should be divided equally among his four sons. Funeral and other expenses were also provided for by the will; and it directed that the residue of the property, after payment of debts and legacies, should be added to the fund. The testator also directed that the schools he had established in Bombay and outstation for the purpose of educating Zoroastrian boys should be kept up, and the requisite expenses be defrayed out of the fund; and that additional schools, when required, should be established. The testator died on the 12th May 1849, leaving him surviving four sons and two daughters. Probate was granted by the late Supreme Court in August 1849. Plaintiffs believed that two houses in Rampart Row and Government paper for Rs. 47,300 were set apart to meet the bequest of two lakhs and to form the fund of two lakhs, but that there was no residuary estate available to add to the fund. Doubts and difficulties having subsequently arisen with reference to the appropriation, distribution, and final winding up of the estate the matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. S. L. Acland. Several meetings were held before the arbitrator, and the plaintiffs relied upon notes taken by him. He died without having completed the reference or made his award. Prior to 1871, differences had existed between the trustees with reference to the disposal of the surplus income, in consequence of the first defendant having declined to allow the surplus income to be divided among the four sons of the testator and their descendants. In 1871, serious differences arose between the first defendant and the other trustees with reference to the dismissal of the secretary of the fund, &c. A reference was subsequently made to Messrs. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Sett and Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama, who made a report in the matter, to the recommendations of which the first defendant did not assent. Since 1871, no portion of the interest on the Government paper had been applied for the charities, and the plaintiffs believed that there was now in the Bank of Bombay Government paper of the value of Rs 1,53,400, which represented the orginal note and accumulations of interest thereon. Large arrears of interest had not yet been drawn. The plaintiffs submitted that one-half of the income of the fund was applicable for the charitable purposes, and that the other half belonged to the four sons of the testator or their legal representatives.

The written statement of the first defendant said that he submitted himself in all respects to the judgment of the court. He had always desired that the whole income of the fund should be expended, if possible, in charities; and he was of opinion that, if that was done, there would be no surplus to divide among the descendants of the testator. This defendant considered that the accounts prayed for were unnecessary and that the taking of such accounts would only occasion useless costs and expenses, but he was quite willing to account if the court thought that such accounts ought to be taken. Ruttonbai and her sons, the other defendants, submitted themselves in all respects to the judgment of the court; but asked that their share in the accumulations should be ascertained and paid to them. They were willing that the accounts kept by the first defendant should be accepted as correct, and they deprecated the taking of unnecessary accounts. They substantially agreed in the statements of the first defendant.

The hearing of the case occupied the day, and it was then adjourned.

ADVANCES ON PRODUCE.

AT a recent meeting of the London Institute of Bankers, a paper was read by Mr. George R. S. Gallaher on "Produce as Security for Bankers' Advances":—

The essayist commenced by saying that in the course of a somewhat extensive reading of works upon banking practice he had met with such an exceedingly small amount of recorded information on the subject, that he ventured to hope that his essay might prove a useful addition to existing banking literature. He desired to state at the outset that the paper was not intended to be a very ambitious one, and, although to many it might perhaps prove useful and instructive, he could not help feeling considerable diffidence in reading it before an auditory which included some of the most experienced and most critical members of the banking profession. To many London bankers the subject in all its aspects was no doubt a very familiar one, but it was probable that some of them had gained their experience and knowledge in a way they would rather have avoided, and the object of this paper was to suggest the precautionary steps which should always be taken by bankers when making advances upon produce and the documents representing produce. The banker who is liable to be asked to make advances upon security of this nature, if he is to be in a position to entertain such proposals with safety, must have a considerable knowledge of the many different classes of commodities which are dealt in in all the great markets of the world, and must keep himself informed of all that is going on in these various markets; he should exercise the greatest caution when prices are inflated or abnormally high, because it is after a rapid rise in price that danger is ahead. Prices of produce are frequently forced up by syndicates in the same way exactly as prices are raised by "bulls" on the Stock Exchange. The existing supplies are almost monopolized for a time and monopoly prices are obtained; soon, however, a fall comes and it is a case of *Sauve qui peut*! The banker must have a general idea of the "normal" values of merchandise; he must have followed the markets for some time, or his advances may be very insecure even with a large margin, and as an instance mentioned that, on April 30 last, the price of tin fell from £166 to £105 per ton within one hour. The rule to follow is for the banker to be exceedingly cautious in making advances upon produce when the price is above the average of a number of years. He must not, however, conclude that if prices are lower than the average of some years he may make advances recklessly, as other considerations have to be taken into account. Fashions change, old methods become superseded, ingredients largely used in manufacture may, through new discoveries, be rendered worthless; and another useful rule to follow is not to grant loans upon any commodity which can possibly cease to be in demand. Objection is sometimes made to produce as security that produce is not a "liquid asset"—that is to say, is not readily convertible into money, and in a commercial crisis could only be realized at a considerable sacrifice. He was inclined to question whether tea, for example, could not be more easily converted into money in a time of panic than some stocks which were readily taken by bankers. But that consideration could not apply to advances upon produce to a moderate total amount, and the question, "What is a moderate amount?" was one which the banker must judge for himself from a variety of circumstances and facts, having regard to the amount of his capital, the quantity of money he has unemployed, and the probability that an unusual demand may be made upon him. The history of banking showed that it was invented and developed for the purpose of assisting commerce, and that, he thought, was its principal function at the present time, and a merchant opening an account with a banker was entitled to advances within reasonable limits and upon a sufficient security being offered. In making advances upon produce, the greatest danger the banker had to guard against was the dishonesty of a customer. It spoke well for the probity of London commercial men that, considering the immense volume of business transacted, obvious dishonesty was an exceedingly rare cause of loss to a banker making advances. English Law assumes a man to be innocent until proved guilty, but the converse rule should be the guide in making advances; the banker should assume the applicant to be dishonest unless he knows him to be honest, the security will then be looked into so thoroughly that, whether he be honest or not, there payment of the loan will be almost without doubt. After other general remarks, the essayist proceeded to explain the various documents which represent and give a title to goods. "Delivery orders" were quite unsuitable as a bankers' security. He held that, like bankers' cheques, they were intended for prompt presentation, and should be lodged at the wharf or warehouse within a reasonable time, which would depend upon the custom of each particular trade. The hypothecation of produce as security for advances had been greatly facilitated by the use of documents called "Dock Warrants." Subject to the rights of the holder of the "weight note" before the prompt, the possession of a warrant, duly endorsed, gives a complete title to the merchandise named therein, provided it has been obtained without *mala fides*. A Bill for the "Codification of the Law relating to Documents of Title," had been introduced into Parliament by Sir John Lubbock, and it was hoped would soon become law. Bills of lading, when duly endorsed, give a complete title to the goods they represent. They are usually drawn in sets of three or four, and, he was told, sometimes even seven. It is the exception for bills of lading so issued to be marked "original," "duplicate," &c., each of the set is usually identical in every respect, and this plurality had been a fruitful source of litigation, loss, annoyance, and inconvenience. What possible need could there be for four or five copies of a bill of lading? In conclusion, he urged the Institute and the various chambers of commerce to use their immense influence to induce shippers to issue bills of lading singly (as is done by many continental sugar exporters) or in duplicate only; and if in duplicate, to insist upon the words "original," and "duplicate" being distinctly marked upon them; the captain's copy to be a memorandum only, with the words "captain's copy" printed upon it.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

THE half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders in this railway was held on Jan. 3 at the Cannon Street Hotel, Mr R. W. Crawford in the chair. The report stated that the net earnings for the half-year ending June last were 1,518,687*l*., as compared with 1,589,389*l*. for the previous half-year, and that the company's share of the surplus profits, calculated in accordance with the terms of the Purchase Act and the contract, less in-come tax of 23,171rs paid in India, was 9,19,904rs which had been brought home at the rate of exchange of 1*s*. 4 19-32*d*. the rupee, and had produced the sum of 63,559*l*. Payment of a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 19*s* per cent. on deferred annuity capital was recommended, in addition to the guaranteed interest of 2*l*. per cent., leaving a small balance in hand. The chairman stated that for the half-year ending on Monday last the result was not so encouraging as he could have wished for; but he continued to look upon the circumstances of the railway as in some respects more hopeful in the future than those that depended upon one principal item. He would not forecast the dividend, for there was a great factor, almost a malefactor, in the accounts that ought to be considered—namely, the state of the exchange In reviewing the working for the half-year ending June he stated that in the gross revenue there a was falling off of 1 per cent., in the working expenses an increase of 6 per cent., and in the net revenue a decrease of 4½ per cent. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report, which was agreed to after some discussion.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN INDIAN ENGINEER.

A SAD accident occurred on Jan. 1 at Cefn, near Merthyr. Frederick Wright, a young engineer from India who had been studying the construction of the Cardiff waterworks for about a year, was trying a horse, which was offered him for sale, on the high road, when his hat blew off. He tried to prevent it falling to the ground, when the horse shied and he fell, or was thrown, on his head into the roadway. Some persons ran to his assistance and found him lying in the road insensible, with a wound on the back of his head and his neck apparently crushed. They took him into the Cefn Hotel, where he lodged, and telegraphed for medical assistance. Three doctors came from Methyr, but Mr. Wright died at half-past eight o'clock. None of the deceased's relatives, it appears, lived in England, and it is stated that it was his intention to return to India when he had completed his engineering studies. He had not ridden a horse for several years.

REPORTED REVOLUTION AT UGANDA.

THE Zanzibar correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs:—

Arabs who have just returned from the interior report that a domestic revolution has taken place at Uganda, and that the King has been deposed by his brother. If this news be confirmed, it is important, and the route to the lakes from this side, which was closed by the late tyrannical King, may again be opened, and Emin Pasha be enabled to make his way through Uganda to the coast.

MR. GLADSTONE ON O'CONNELL.

THE "Correspondence of Daniel O'Connell, the Liberator," edited by Mr. W. J. Fitzpatrick and published by Mr. Murray, from which we recently gave copious extracts, is the subject of an article by Mr. Gladstone in the *Nineteenth Century*. The article, Mr. Gladstone says, is written with "something of a sense of special duty, and likewise with peculiar satisfaction," as a "small effort at historical justice."

AN IRISHMAN AND A COSMOPOLITE.

O'Connell, we are told, loved his country "with all his heart, and with all his mind, and with all his soul, and with all his strength;" and was always ready to assist in every good cause. He was an Irishman, but he was also a cosmopolite. I remember personally how, in the first session of my Parliamentary life, he poured out his wit, his pathos, and his earnestness in the cause of negro emancipation. Having adopted the political creed of Liberalism, he was as thorough an English Liberal as if he had had no Ireland to think of. He had energies to spare for law reform, for postal reform (a question of which he probably was one of few to discern at the time the greatness), for secret voting, for Corn Law repeal, in short for whatever tended, within the political sphere, to advance human happiness and freedom. It need hardly be said that he was opposed, in 1829, to the disfranchisement of the forty-shilling freeholders. He was not deluded by the plausible arguments for this measure, which seriously marred the grant of emancipation, and consequently restricted for half a century the legitimate extension of the franchise in Ireland.

HIS SENSE OF JUSTICE.

An injustice having been done to a lawyer by the Inns-of-Court, O'Connell appealed on his behalf to the House of Commons, the result being that a committee was appointed to inquire into the case. I was myself a member of that committee, and was the only member who did not concur in the final judgment of the Committee. A material witness named Skingley, living at Coggeshall, Essex, was, from age and infirmity, unable to appear. The Committee (that is to say, O'Connell) obtained power to adjourn from place to place; and three of its members, forming a quorum, undertook to go down and examine Skingley at his own abode. These three were O'Connell, Sir George Sinclair, and myself. We set out at five on a summer's morning in a carriage and four, and returned after dusk. The incident gave me an opportunity of enjoying the frank and kindly conversation of this most remarkable man; whose nationality, I may say whose imperial, cares had thus been forced into compatibility with an enormous effort, such as hardly any unoccupied person would have undertaken, and which he could have had no motive for undertaking except an overpowering belief that justice to an individual demanded it.

A CONFESSION AND A RECANTATION.

Mr. Gladstone gives an account of one of his parliamentary contacts with the Liberator. Once, in a speech on Irish affairs, I had, in perfect good faith, but in a blind acceptance of prevailing traditions, noticed some observation that had been made in debate on Protestant and English cruelties in Ireland, and said that I did not see what practical good was to be gained by dwelling either on those outrages, or on the bloody and terrible retributions which they had provoked. O'Connell interrupted me so loudly and vehemently that he was called to order for it by the Speaker (Abercromby), who rose in his chair (I think) for the purpose. I assured him with truth that I had no intention to refer to anything except what was on all hands admitted. I little knew then what good reason he had to resent the use of any language which appeared to place upon a footing approaching to equality the hideous massacres perpetrated on the Irish under supreme direction, and the feeble, limited, and sporadic acts of retaliation which were the wild cries of nature outraged beyond endurance, and which were in the most conspicuous instances prohibited and denounced by the national leaders from 1641 to 1798.

O'CONNELL HAD MORE RELIGION THAN THEOLOGY.

In 1838 Mr. Gladstone published his volume on the relations of the Church and State, and at the beginning of the following session he chanced to meet O'Connell behind the Speaker's chair. Says Mr. Gladstone:—"He laid his hand on my arm and said, 'I claim the half of you.' At all times he was most kindly and genial to one who had no claim to his notice, and whose prejudices were all against him. He had, however, without doubt more religion than theology, and was in truth thoroughly, consistently, and affectionately devout. I will not inquire whether his duel with D'Esterre requires any qualification of this statement as applicable to the date of its occurrence. It may be said, however, that an Irishman who, either then or for some time after, was not a duellist must have been either more or less than man. And the House of Commons is now familiar with the stately figure of an Irish gentleman advanced in life, who carries with him the halo of an extraordinary reputation in that particular, but who is conspicuous among all his contemporaries for his singularly beautiful and gentle manners.

THE "TYRANNY OF THE LANDLORD" AND "EXCLUSIVE DEALING."

Mr. Gladstone tells the old, old story of the "tyranny of the landlord" leading to "exclusive dealing," which is the Nationalist euphemism for boycotting. The tyranny of the landlord, which was then counteracted by the tyranny of outrage, received in 1871 a deadly blow from the introduction of secret voting, and another heavy stroke in 1885 from the extension of the franchise. The result has been that exclusive dealing, and such exclusive treatment as may now follow it, have come to be as a rule effectually dissociated from outrage; and coercion, which has lost its warrant, assumes an aspect more odious than ever, because it is directed against action the same in essence as that which has been found essential for self-defence by the order-loving workmen of Great Britain, and which is effectually guaranteed to them by the law.

THE ALLEGED OFFER OF AN IRISH PARLIAMENT IN 1844.

With reference to the note by Mr. Butt in Miss Cusack's "Life and Times of the Liberator," that in 1844 the Liberal leaders offered to O'Connell a Parliament for Irish affairs under a system of federal union with Great Britain, Mr. Gladstone says:—We must still hope for further elucidation of so remarkable a statement. What is indisputable is that O'Connell seems to have been perfectly prepared to adopt this guarded means of reanimating and embodying the national life of Ireland. In a letter of October, 1844, to the Secretary of the Repeal Association, he gives his full adhesion to this plan, and sets forth its principle at great length, though after the manner of a man who does not feel himself to be on the eve of practical legislation. He declares, however, an actual preference for it over repeal pure and simple.

THE WHITECHAPEL MURDERER.

INSPECTOR ANDREWS, of Scotland-yard (the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent says) has arrived in New York from Montreal. It is generally believed that he has received orders from England to commence his search in that city for the Whitechapel murderer. Mr. Andrews is reported to have said that there are half a dozen English detectives, two clerks, and one inspector employed in America in the same chase. Ten days ago Andrews brought hither from England Roland Gideon Israel Barnet, charged with helping to wreck the Central Bank, Toronto; and since his arrival he has received orders which will keep him in America for some time. The supposed inaction of the Whitechapel murderer for a considerable period, and the fact that a man suspected of knowing a good deal about this series of crimes left England for America three weeks ago, has produced the impression that Jack the Ripper is in American, Irish Nationalists pretend that the inspector is hunting up certain evidence to be given before the Parnell Commission.

PORTUGUESE MID-AFRICA.

THERE can be no doubt (says a correspondent of the *Times*) that there is in Portugal a school whose dream it is to raise up a Greater Portugal in Africa. They point to the Brazilian Empire as a monument of what their nation can do, and argue that if the stream of emigration be turned from thence they could develop a colony equally vast in the same latitudes in Africa. Those who indulge in this dream of a Portuguese empire are not mere enthusiastic students of Portuguese history, but men of more practical and utilitarian views, who would not bestir themselves were abstract glory all that was in view.

This scheme (says the correspondent) which has long been the dream of a few, has now taken strong hold of the public generally, and the present party in power at Lisbon seems determined to promote it. As the realization of the scheme would mean the exclusion of all but Portuguese goods from a country containing very likely 50 million consumers, it is important that Englishmen—who own the Cape Colony—should inquire how far the project is capable of realisation.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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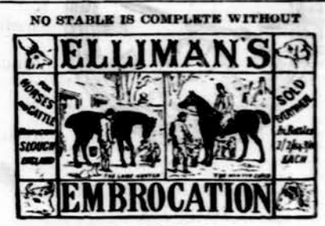


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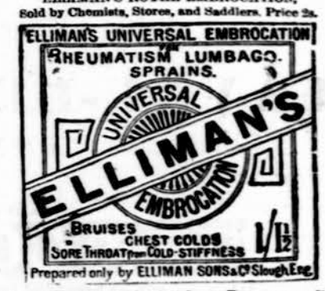
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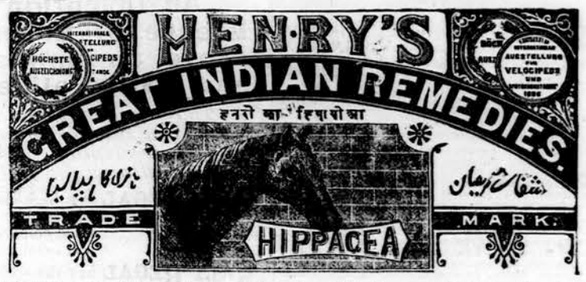
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